WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18

No. 30,892

Thatcher Says 14,800 Surrender

Britain Asks Argentina's Pledge That All Hostilities Are Ended

LONDON -- As the Union Jack for DONDON — As the Union Jack flew signin over the governor's house in Stanley on Tuesday, prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and that 14,800 Argentine prisoners of war were in British hands in the Falldand Islands. She sought manufact from Argentins that all

besides were ended.

She told the House of Commons
that the Argentine commander,
the Mario Benjamin Menendez, had handed over all arms and equipment in the surrender of his forces on East and West Falkland islands at 1 a.m. London time (9 p.m. Menday in the Falklands).

The Buenos Aires government amounced that Gen. Menéndez and Maj. Gen. Jeremy Moore, commander of the British forces in

the Palkiands, had drawn up a document "establishing the condi-tions for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of the [Argentine] troops."

The communique made no mention of surrender but said the docment would be made public when the text was available.

Reitain sent a message to Buenos Aires, through the Swiss govern-ment, seeking confirmation that Argentina, like Britain, considers all hostilities between us in the South Atlantic, and not just on the Falkland Islands themselves, at an and," Mrs. Thatcher said.

Until Argentina confirms the toHouse press secretary, said Mr. mi," Mrs. Thatcher said.

some of the prisoners, including Mrs. Thatcher or Argentine au-Thatcher said. This must be established with clarity and without delay," she said.

Government sources told the Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, that 14,800 Argentines had been taken prisoner, 11,000 of them in the besieged capital Staples.

Casualty Reports

Mrs. Thatcher disclosed with a "deep sense of loss" that "some 250 British servicemen and civilians" had been killed in the 10week conflict. Argentina's latest report on casualties, from the United Nations in New York, said that more than 430 of its troops were dead or missing. Three civilians were reported slain in British hombardment of Stanley or Same bombardment of Stanley on Satur-

They died that others may live in freedom and justice," Mrs. Thatcher said of the British troops. In Washingtoo, President Reagan said Tuesday that the United States welcomed the end of fighting and was ready to help re-solve the conflict between Britain and Argentina. Mr. Reagan's state-ment referred to the "cease-fire" in

He said the United States wants Britain and Argentina to "arrange the permanent solution." adding, "Certainly it's not the U.S. role to

In Strasbourg, France, it was announced that the European Economic Community would lift its embargo on imports from Argentina as soon as there is an assurance that the control of the stoon as the stoo that the cease-fire is fully ob-

The cease-fire is still not complete. It has been applied in the is-lands, but out yet in the air and at sea. The boycott will be lifted as soon as it is fully effective," For-eign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, said at a press conference Tuesday.

On April 17, the community agreed to embargo Argentine exports to Europe for one month, and on May 24 the ban was extended indefinitely by eight countries. Italy and Ireland decided to end the embargo but pledged oot to let Argentine exports move through their territories into the other countries.

Mrs. Thatcher announced that the Falklands' governor, Rex Hunt, deposed by Argentine inva-

trator. British troops were on their way to West Falkland Island to organize the surrender of Argentine troops, she said.

There are "immense practical problems" in repatriating the pris-oners, because Stanley, with its 600 civilians and 11,000 Argentine troops, is short of shelter, the water supply has been disrupted and mines have to be cleared.

Mrs. Thatcher rejected a call by the Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, for consideration of a UN trusteeship for the islands, rather than a return to British sovereign-

"I cannot agree that those men risked their lives in any way to have a United Nations trustee-ship," she said. "We went to recap-ture the islands, to restore British sovereignty, to restore British ad-ministration. That was our objec-tive: I believe we have achieved

No Role for Argentina

Asked whether Argentina would be given any role in the islands' future, she said: "No, sir." The government will oot seek compensation from Argentina for losses and damage, she said.

British Defense Ministry sources said 11,000 Argentine soldiers had laid down arms in Stanley alone. The figure assonished British comgentine troop strength on the Falk-lands at 8,500, the sources said. Aides to Mrs. Thatcher said she was considering a visit to the Falklands and had postponed her scheduled address Wednesday at

the UN special session on disarma-

ment in New York. Queen Elizabeth II, whose son Prince Andrew, 22, is a helicopter pilot with the Falklands task force, was "delighted and relieved" at the news, her press secretary, Michael Shea, said Tuesday.

Three-Pronged Attack

The Argentine junta reported Monday that the commander of its soldiers around Stanley had agreed to a cease-fire as British forces swarmed forward in a threepronged attack on the port town. But the Joint Chiefs of Staff said there had been no official truce or

A high British government source said that many of the Argentine soldiers were suffering from exposure, exhaustion and frostbite, and that food was in short supply.

But British correspondents quot-

ed islanders as saying the Argen-tines had beaten the British airand-sea blockade right up to the They said Hercules transport field as late as Sunday night and the container ship Formosa had arrived May I with food and sup-

Argentina sent troops ashore April 2 and defeated a contingent of 80 British marines, prompting Britain to dispatch a fleet that eventually numbered 100 warships and merchant vessels. Argentina claims Britain took the islands by force in 1833 from the Argentine Argentina's jets sank five British

ships. Argentina's major naval loss was the sinking of its only cruiser, the General Belgrano, by a British submarine. Both countries say they shot down scores of enemy air-

Argentina had massed its troops for a showdown at Stanley, on the eastern edge of East Falkland. The British began tightening the noose around the Argentine garrison last week when they seized ridges and hills 15 miles (24 kilometers) west of the capital.

British troops then pushed down from the high ground in a series of assaults, punching boles through Argentina's defense lines. Almost 6,000 British troops reportedly made the final assault, pouring over trenches and machine-gui nests as they seized Tumbledown



Maj. Gen. Jeremy Moore, commander of British forces in the Falklands, displayed the signed Argentine surrender Tuesday.

Clash With Syrians Reported by Israel; Begin Goes to U.S.

TEL AVIV - Israel said Tuesday that its forces had traded fire wah Swizn and Palestinian units could endanger the five-day-old cease fire with Syria.

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The new fighting was reported with the Minister Menachem Beon left-for the United States to sek U.S. backing for a peace plan In Washington, Mr. Begin is ex-

peoted to seek U.S. support for a 3 mile (45-kilometer) demilitaracd mae in southern Lebanon and to discuss the possibility of U.S. troops serving with an interna-tional force to keep guerrillas out of southern Lebenon, on Israel's nothern frontier.

The Israeli military command und that Syrian and Palestinian mits "opened up with tank and ar-tillary fire at Israeli forces east of Beaut Airport, Israeli forces re-

It was the first time since last Friday that Israel, whose forces sow autround Beirut, had reported fatting wift the Syrians.

Israel had also not reported any major clashes in the last 24 hours

with the 5.000 to 6,000 Palestinian merrillas inside the city. Lebanese television reported an Israeli-Syrian tank battle near

Being Airport on Tuesday evening and warned that an Israeli assault on the city was possible.

Palestine Liberation Organization trapped in West Beirut traded machine-gun and artillery fire with Christian forces that have linked up with the Israeli Army.

The Lebanese state television

announced that the battle near the airport lasted more than four bours. It said that Israeli tanks and armored personnel carriers had dethe city's embattled southern beaches to the hilltops overlooking the northeastern outskirts.

The broadcast said that the Syrians closed a section of the Beirut-Damascus highway and several other branch roads leading out of the Lebanese capital in order to assemble troops and tanks in the mountain region above the Israeli

The Palestinians in Beirut have said that they would light to the death if Israeli forces entered the capital. Israel has said it does not seek to conquer the city, but it has demanded that the guerrillas be disarmed and removed.

U.S. intelligence sources, meanwhile, said Tuesday that the Soviet Union is expected to increase its Mediterranean fleet by about five warships within the next few days to underscore its demand that Israel withdraw from Lebanon. A specialist in Washington indi-

cated that the expected move is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Police broke up a demonstration in front of Casa Rosada, the presidential palace, in Buenos Aires on Toesday. The demonstrators urged the government to go on fighting in the Falklands.

Soviet Union, at UN, Renounces A First Use of Nuclear Weapons

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. -The Soviet Union announced Tuesday that it would not be the first to use ouclear weapons in Enrope and invited the United States to assume "an equally precise and

clear obligation."

could mean the destruction of human civilization and perhaps the end of life itself on Earth," said myko in delivering a message from the Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, to a special UN session on

Although the Soviet Union had previously proposed a renuncia-tion of the first use of nuclear weapons, Mr. Brezhnev's an-nouncement is the first that formally commits his government to the policy, Soviet sources said.

The message, read impassively by Mr. Gromyko, elicited sus-tained applause. Mr. Brezhnev-said the Soviet Umon was "guided by the desire to do all in its power to deliver the peoples from the threat of ouclear devastation."

President Reagan, who is scheduled to address the special session on Thursday, said at a news conference last month that no "useful purpose is served in making such a

In April, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said NATO had consistently rejected such So-viet proposals and said they were tantamount to making Europe safe for conventional aggression Mr. Haip was alluding to the use of conventional arms in attack.

At that time, the State Department said that adopting a policy against using ouclear weapons first "would effectively withdraw the American nuclear umbrella over Europe."

But in his message, Mr. Brezhnev said the "peoples of the world have the right to expect that the decision of the Soviet Union will be followed by reciprocal steps on the part of the other nuclear

Avoiding Self-Annihilation The Soviet leader said that if other countries took the step, "that would be tantamount in practice to a ban on the use of nuclear

weapons altogether." In his message, Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union had acted first because of its confidence in "man's ability to avoid self-annihilation." He questioned whether NATO military doctrine was based on the "dangerous premise" of possibly using nuclear weapons

brella the United States and its al-lies would have to increase vastly their troop strength and nonnucl ar weapons in Europe to match a preponderant Soviet advantage. Kenneth Adelman, the deputy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Ponders Why and What Next

After Its Failure, Argentina

In the 10 weeks since Argentine

commandos seized the Falkland Islands, the nation has been bask-

ing in rare unity. The military lead-

ers, under growing pressure to step

down until the scizure of the is-

lands, were instantly converted

Public Reaction Critical

public interprets the rapid Argen-

cheons on Tuesday dispersed demonstrators in Buenos Aires urging

the government to go on fighting in the islands and to issue informa-

tion on the reported surrender of

Argentine forces, Reuters report-

ed. Witoesses said about 500 peo-ple shouting "We want to know" and "We want guns" clashed with

police in front of the presidential

alace, and some were arrested,

A critical factor will be how the

[Police wielding rubber trun-

By Edward Schumacher New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES - The surrender of Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands has forced Argentina, a nation that has never lived up to its own expectations, to ponder why and what next.

The nation had already turned inward in recent days in a self-criticism as much psychological as po-litical. Though the crumbling of the Argentine garrison at Stanley was not expected so rapidly, its eventual fall was seen as a foreconclusion

But while there is unanimity that the nation has reached a crucial turn in its development, there has been little agreement on which

Will it rearm and attack again? Will it turn on the United States? Will it overthrow the military government? These are among the questions expected to be resolved in coming weeks.

Jesús Iglesias Rouco, an influential columnist, wrote in the daily La Prensa on Sunday, "Where and toward what must we now — today — direct the eyes of this country?" He answered, "Toward our-selves."

so sad, so hopeless," he wrote. "Never have we been among such

frustration and failure of a land that is a cornucopia of fertile soil,

mineral resources and educated

people. For the last 40 years, it has

At the core of the debate is the

"Never have we been so alone,

[An angry mob of approximate-ly 100 people chased an ABC television news crew in front of the government house Tuesday and mashed the windows of their car. UPI reported from Buenos Aires.

Reuters said.]

For weeks, the military had been preparing the country for defeat. Its communiques, like the one on Monday, ooted that Argentine troops were fighting "an enemy that is superior in numbers, means, and technology."

The military government has toned down its criticism of the

economic confusion that the mili-tary government in its six years in power has failed to solve.

United States for supporting Brit-ain in the conflict, but many ordi-nary Argentines, remain resentful, blaming the United States for Argentina's defeat.
But Brig. Basilio Lami Dozo, the

chief of the air force, said in a pub-lished interview on Monday that while relations with the United States might be distant, they could not be totally dismissed.

Since the visit of Pope John Paul Il last week, there has been an outpouring of peace tall. Bishop Jus-Oscar Laguna, an activist for the "the victory of peace over

The life of the military government remained on the line throughout the Falklands conflict. The military has promised a statute by the end of June that will reactivate political parties and set

rules for their organization. Some generals have been speaking of a three-year transition period, but many opposition leaders have demanded that the military step down sooner. A rapid defeat in the Falklands has long been seen as something that would

strengthen the opposition's hand.
But the immediate political effect will likely be inside the mili-tary itself. The three-man junta will probably remain in power, ac-cording to informed Argentines close to the military, but President Leopold Galtieri's position has been weakened. Much of the speculation has centered on whether Brig. Lami Dozo, a political moderate, will replace him.

Moderate Arabs Aided Israel Hopes That Weakening PLO Will Bring Mideans P By Crisis, Shamir Says

PARIS - Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, said Tuesday that Israe's invasion of Lebanon Palestine Liberation Organization and has opened the way for Arab ous in future peace talks with Israel — in effect, causing a basic political shift in favor of moderate Arabs in the Middle

The role and influence of the PLO will be reduced in the Arab world. They can no longer mount threats against [governments interesset in peace plans," Mr. Shamir said in an interview.

He dismissed suggestions, cut-Tent among Arab commentators, that Israel's invasion will fuel Arab emism and undermine moder-He Arab governments by exposing them to propaganda attacks from lian's mullahs and other Moslem fundamentalists for failing to aid the Palestinians effectively.

Mr. Shamir's remarks, made between meetings with French leaders, apparently summed up the arguneats that Israel is presenting
for instance, in Washington,
where Prime Minister Menachem
Begin arrived Tuesday — about Istue's actions in Lebanon: that the
situation is not a diplomatic dilentue but a diplomatic opportunity
for the Wasse

He confirmed Israel's determination to withdraw from Lebanon only after the emergence of a Lebenese central government capable of subduing the Syrians and Pales-

tinians in Lebanon and working with an international force — pref-erably including U.S. and European units — to secure a 45-kilome-ter-deep (28-mile) buffer zone in southern Lebanon on Israel's northern border. Mr. Shamir said the broader im-

pact of Israel's military success has created favorable conditions for:

• A settlement of Lebanon's festering civil war. He said that Israel, by its temporary occupation of part of the country, has reduced Syrian and Palestinian pressure on Lebanon at a moment when Lebanese factions are ready for nation-

al reconciliation. Progress on the autonomy ne-goniations concerning Palestinians under Israeli occupation on the

West Bank. · More peace treaties between Israel and individual Arab countries, starting with Lebanon, apparently along the Egyptian-Israeli model of mutual recognition and a U.S.-organized Western buffer

• Further reductions in Soviet influence in the Middle East because of the damage suffered by the Soviet proteges, the PLO and

Mr. Shamir, although rejuctant to divulge detailed Israeli ex-changes with foreign governments. indicated that be expects U.S. and European support for the broad Israch thinking about how to convert the military successes into permanent political gains.

This emphasis on military strength as the key factor in in-



fluencing Middle Eastern psychology cropped up repeatedly in Mr. Shamir's analysis during a wideranging discussion. He was on a three-day visit to France, which, under President François Mitterrand, has become more sympathet-

Mr. Shamir met later Tuesday with External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who said France saw the invasion as a violation of international law, Foreign Minis-try sources said. The Israeli minister also met with Mr. Mitterrand. Mr. Shamir, 67, who was a member of the Stern terrorist or-

ganization in Israel's fight for independence, became foreign minister in 1980 despite his personal opposition to the Camp David peace treaties with Egypt. He also opposed removing Israeli settlements On Tuesday he repeated his hard-line view that "Palestinians already have a Palestinian Arab

state in present-day Jordan east of the Jordan river" and that no Pal-

estinian entity is needed in the Is-

raeli-occupied West Bank. Mr. Shamir frequently avoided (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

wallowed in political chaos and Mitterrand Rejects U.S. Campaign For Economic War Against Russia

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Past Service
PARIS — France will reject efforts by the Reagan administration to enlist Western Europe in a campaign of economic warfare against the Soviet Union, President François Mitterrand has declared. In an interview at the Elysée Palace, Mr. Mitterrand stressed that France was prepared to coop-crate with the United States in

"defensive measures" against the Russians "to contain their ambitions, to resist their advances, to block their penetration." But he firmly came out against a strategy based on the notion that trade and financial restrictions will seriously undermine Soviet determination and strength. President Reagan, Defense Sec-retary Caspar W. Weinberger and

national security adviser William P. Clark are among the U.S. offi-cials who have laid out such a strategy in public statements as-serting that the Soviet economy is crumbling and vulnerable to such pressures. This view was a cornerstone of U.S. proposals at the eco-nomic summit meeting in Versailles and the NATO summit in

"We are not going to wage any kind of war on the Russians," the French leader said. "You have to be very serious about such a course. It could lead to a real war. If economic embargo is a first act of war, it risks being caught up by a second. No, it is not the right move. Obviously, at the same time, we will do nothing that needlessly builds up Soviet military poten-

In his first year in power, Mr. Mitterrand has given surprisingly strong public support to the

Reagan administration's strategic rearmament program, and that support has helped defuse leftist opposition to the scheduled deployment of a new generation of U.S. missiles in Europe. At several points in the 45-minute discussion on Friday afternoon, he expressed the strongest commitment to NATO that any French leader has given since De Gaulle withdrew from the alliance's integrated military command

But Mr. Mitterrand's comments suggested that the two summit meetings had left a wide and possibly growing gap between U.S. and European assessments of how to deal with the Soviet Union. The overall tone, rather than anything specific that he said, raised the possibility that French-U.S. cooperation on East-West issues may have reached its limits after a surprisingly harmonious year.

Despite a demanding schedule in recent weeks that included hosting the Versailles summit meeting, a trip to Bonn for a dinner preceding the NATO meeting and a twohour news conference, the 65-yearold president appeared in a re-laxed, at times impish, mood,

There were also some signs of irnitation over the failure of the meeting of the seven major industrialized non-Communist countries at Versailles to go very far in lowering what Mr. Mitterrand called "their internal competition, which is going on in unacceptable ways." He crincized unnamed U.S. officials who, he said, had agreed inside the summit meeting to study intervention in exchange markets and then held news conferences saying that the agreement had no

The discussion between Mr.

Mitterrand and two U.S. journalists took place immediately after the president had met with the Saud al-Faisal, on the crisis in Lebanon, and just before a session with his prime minister. Pierre Mauroy, to discuss emergency measures to shore up the French economy, hurt by 14-percent infla-tion, a falling franc and high un-employment. On these and other subjects, Mr. Mitterrand made

these points: He continues to be far more friendly toward Israel than any of his predecessors, despite what he sees as the "error" of the invasion of Lebanon. He said that, even if Israel succeeded in eliminating the Palestine Liberation Organization as a military and political force, "it would do nothing to change the right of a people to have a country. That would be a brutal kind of rea-

 He suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union bear some of the responsibility for the latest Middle East tensions by sparring with each other like boxers" through their regional allies, Israel and Syria, "I have the impression that the two superpowers have been letting their allies go just as far as they can, up to the very point where it would be going too far ... There are limits. And with Israel in this moment, the limits seem large ... It is not a question of powerlessness by the

• French-West German security discussions are producing closer understanding on military strate-gies. Mr. Mitterrand declined to answer directly when asked if that

understanding would include a (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



François Mitterrand

INSIDE

■ Salvadoran government troops and guerrillas are engaged in what a spokesman says is perhaps the fiercest combat of the two-and-a-halfyear-old war.

Pope John Paul II called in Geneva for a "new solidarity without frontiers" in a speech to the ILO. He stressed that trade unions able to operate in "full independence from the political authorities" are essential for the forming of a society of solidarity." Page 5.

Hungary demolished El Salvador, 10-1. Scotland beat New Zealand, 5-2, and Camcroon, a first-time qualifier and a 2,000-to-1 long shot in the World Cup, held Peru to a scoreless tie in soccer cham-

pionship play. Only three years after dictator İdi Amin was driven from power. Ugandans say they are undergoing a fresh

U.S. Informs UN Members of Shift In Its Stand on Israeli Withdrawal

By Don Oberdorfer and John M. Goshko

Washington Past Service WASHINGTON - The United States, which has moved increasingly away from supporting unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, has informally told members of the United Nations that this is no longer a realistic avenue for resolving the crisis.

A senior U.S. official at the United Nations said that this view had been conveyed on Monday in informal consultations with other members of the Security Council. moved beyond Resolution 509," a reference to the council's unanimons demand on June 6 that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally."

The official also said that the United States had not decided. whether to support a continuation

of the UN peacekeeping role in southern Lebanon. That role is due to expire on Saturday.

These developments came as Secretary of State Alexander M. Haie Jr. met with the Egyptian foreign minister, Kamal Hassan Ali. According to Egyptian diplomatic sources, Mr. Ali counseled Mr. Haig against linking the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon with that of Syrian and Palestinian

Nevertheless, Mr. Haig, in a television interview oo Sunday, and other officials in public statements on Monday, appeared to be supporting such conditions for the Israeli withdrawal.

The U.S. official at the United Nations, who asked not to be quot-ed by name, said that the demand for unconditional Israeli withdraw al was "no longer adequate to the needs of the situation." He pointed instead to the activities of the spe-

Israel Calls Prisoners Terrorists, Not POWs

By William Claiborne

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Washington Past Service
JERUSALEM — The thousands of Palestinian guerrillas captured in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon are not being regarded as prisoners of war protected by the Geneva Conventions, according to Israeli military sources.

"They are terrorists. We don't refer to them as prisoners of war," an Israeli Army Command source said. He emphasized, however, that the treatment of the captured guerrillas will be subject to review by the International Red Cross and that Israel will make certain that their treatment does conform to Geneva Convention standards.

The issue is understood still to be under discussion in the Army Command, but military sources said Palestinians in Lebanon would be accorded protection under the Geneva Convention provisions governing treatment of civilian populations in occupied terri-

Though Israel is a signatory to the Geneva Cooventions, it has claimed since the 1967 Six-Day War that the conventions are oot applicable to the West Bank and Gaza Strip because the status of the territories was unclear before the war. The West Bank and Gaza

Dutch Broadcasting Strike

United Press Internation HILVERSUM, Netherlands — Dutch radio and television stations went off the air at noon Tuesday when 5,000 broadcast union members walked out for shorter work-

were ruled before 1967 by Jordan and Egypt respectively.
Israel maintains, however, that since 1967 it has unilaterally applied the terms of the Geneva Con-

entions to the West Bank and

An Army Command source, after checking with an army legal adviser, said, "By the definition of the Geneva Convention, they [Palestinian guerrillas] are not prisoners of war, even though they might have been combatants captured in battle. They are terrorists."

Pressed to elaborate oo the distinction, the source replied, "Ask our pilots captured by the Syrians whether they got treatment under the Geneva Convention."

Refusal to grant internationally recognized prisoner-of-war status to the guerrillas apparently is the result of a political decisioo stemming from a reluctance of Israeli officials to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organizatioo

as a legitimate armed force.

Prisoners of war, according to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, include "members of armed forces, militias and voluntary corps, including organized resist-ance movements." Members of resistance movements are defined as being commanded by a person re-sponsible for subordinates, having portedly urged Israel to show rebeing commanded by a person rea "fixed, distinctive sign recognization in its military activity at able at a distance," carrying arms specifically not to invade Beirut. openly, and coodneting their oper-"in accordance with laws

and customs of war." While some of the criteria may be arguable, a military source said. the guerrillas elearly have not met the last one.

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the first-class way to reach them-at bargain rates.

cial U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib, who was in Beirut on Monday seeking a basis for strengthening the Lebanese gov-

Dean E. Fischer, the State Department spokesman, denied on Monday that instructions had gone out to inform any other nations that Resolution 509 was oo longer relevant. "We stand by the UN vote," be said.

At the same time, a State Department official said that in order to achieve an Israeli withdrawal. "it is necessary to work within the realm of the possible." This evidently referred to Israel's position that it will not withdraw its forces until it is assured of the pullout of Syrian and Palestinian military forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Fischer, asked where the United States expected the Palestinian fighters to go, said on Mon-day that "Palestinians who remain in Lebanon would have to be subservient to the central govern-ment." At another point, he said that Palestinians remaining in Lebanon should be prepared to "accept the authority" of the Lebaoese government.

Stand on Weapons

A diplomatic source familiar with the current discussions said there was talk that any Palestinian guerrillas remaining in Lebanon would not be permitted to acquire heavy weapons such as artillery and rockets.

A major topic of discussion at high levels of the U.S. administration is how to meet Israel's demand for international guarantees of a demilitarized southern Lebanese buffer zone. Israel, which is distrustful of the current 7,000-man UN Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil), is reported to be urging the creation of an international group, outside UN control, that would include combat troops from

This problem is believed to have been discussed at the White House late Monday by the National Se-curity Council, with President Reagan presiding. The meeting was held as Mr. Reagao dispatched Vice President Bush as his representative at a memorial service for King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, who died on Sunday.

The on-again, off-again ceasefire in Lebanon was the topic of continuing diplomatie activity over the weekend and again on Monday, as both the United States and straint in its military activity and Mr. Haig said early Monday af-

ternoon that "we have been as-sured that Israel has no intention of occupying Beirut." He added that the United States anticipated that Israel would not take such ac-

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your family and friends about it. Check out the money-saving tips below, then give them a call. It's



Crisis Helps Moderates In Mideast, Shamir Says

specifics about Israel's political intentions in Lebanon, but his comments revealed that Israeli leaders see the military operation in Leba-noo as having implications far be-yond the security of Israel's oorthern border.

He indicated that Israel has ended Lebanon's recent role as a stronghold for Arab and international extremism and has showed that there is a oew balance of power in the Middle East.

Asked about the potential for Iranian and other extremists to profit from Arab governments' ap-parent disarray after Israel's ac-tions, Mr. Shamir said that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's influence comes from Iraq's invasion of Iran," which led to a crushing Iranian victory in the Gulf. Iranian ability to affect Arab public opinion will "not alter significantly because of Israel's actions in Lebaoon, he said.

Rather than giving extremists an

opening, he said, Israel had smashed what he called the PLO's ability to threaten moderate Arab

governments.

He confirmed that Israel's plans for Lebanoo include the establishment of an international force to protect Israel's northern border and the emergence in Lebanon of a central government capable of controlling.Lebanese territory.

"We have no intention of leaving Lebanon until we are sure the terrorists will not come back, and these are the two necessary conditions," he said.

In keeping with his argument that Israel is fostering Lebanese changes without imposing its own solutions, Mr. Shamir avoided giv-Tell the homefolks how you're getting around Europe ing any specific Israeli preferences about the composition of a future Lebanese government.

Elaborating on his view of the Arab political situation, Mr. Shamir characterized the Palestinians as having been cursed by a se-ries of extremist leaders, whose grip, he said, has now been broken. In the West Bank, he said, "there are lots of Palestinians who want to cooperate with us, and now they won't be intimidated."

Asked about reported U.S. pres-sure on Israel, Mr. Shamir said that American leaders "always want to stop fighting," but he indi-cated that he expected U.S. sup-port for the main points of Israel's political strategy after the fighting

New Fighting In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)
viewed as a demonstration of Soviet support for the Arab cause
rather than a military threat. The U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, held talks Tuesday with Lebanese leaders in Beirut, seeking a formula to avert further bloodshed. The Israeli chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, said

that he plans to blockade the city from land and sea. Gen. Eitan said Israeli troops have killed 2,000 Palestinian guer-rillas and 1,000 Syrian troops and taken 6,000 guerrillas and 60 Syrians prisoner. About 170 Israeli. soldiers have been killed and 700 injured, he said. He added that the prisoners included members of talian and West German terrorist

groups.

Gen. Eiten also said that the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, had taken refuge in a foreign embassy in Beirut. Israeli newspapers said Mr. Arafat was believed to be in the Soviet Embassy.

EEC Puts Off Aid to Israel

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) - The European Economic Community has deferred signing a new \$40-million aid agreement with Israel because of the Lebanese conflict, the EEC Council of Ministers' president, Leo Tindemans, said Tuesday.

In addition, he predicted that international terrorism would decline, because Lebanon in recent years has become, he said, the main center for terrorist movements. Israeli forces in Lebanon captured a oumber of non-Arabs suspected of being terrorists, he said, "But it won't end; we'll have to take other measures, too," he

stood vigil. But later about 200 demonstrators appeared and chanted, "Do not surrender" and "Give us machine guns. It seemed to some they were

there to embarrass the government of Leopoldo F. Galtieri. The TV crews were ordered away and the demonstrations never reached large proportions. 'Rude Awakening'

Maria Caruso, a government translator, said, "It has been a rude awakening for our people.
They thought on April 2 that it was a big party, a fiesta. They had never seen a war. They didn't real-ize that it could come to this."

No Argentines seemed willing to give up their country's claim to the islands, which lie off the southern coast 1,200 miles (1,920 kilome-ters) southeast of Buenos Aires. Britain took over the islands in

Argentines were bitter Monday over the way the recovery opera tion had turned out.

Asked whether Argentines will feel humiliated, Anna Mastronar-di, a secretary, said, "It depends on the terms. If it doesn't come out honorable and fair, it will mean that it has all been wasted — all

"And people will wonder: Why didn't we accept United Nations mediation a month ago?"

Julian Randle, 19, a reserve offi-

cer, said, "I love my country, I love my Malvinas, but I think it's a good thing that it's over. I'm glad for the men from my reserve unit who are there that the fighting is "I think it's an honorable defeat.

The British got much more than they were bargaining for. And we wouldn't have lost if it hadn't been for the help they got from the

The winding down of the South Atlantic war had received little attention in this sophisticated city earlier Monday, when almost ev-cryone was busy watching a Latin favorite, Brazil, beat Russia 2-1 in

South Africa Renews Ban on Guerrilla's Wife The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Nont-sikelelo Albertina Sisulu, the wife of the jailed secretary-general of the African National Congress, Walter Sisulu, has been banned for two more years. A previous ban-ning order, Mrs. Sisulu's fourth, expired nearly a year ago. Mrs. Sisulu, 64, has spent 17 years under restrictio

Banning, a kind of internal exile, is used by the white-minority government to silence critics of its apartheid policies. Earlier Mon-day, Mrs. Sisulu was among about 250 people released from overnight detention after attending a memo-rial service for a black union leader and two members of the African National Congress, a black nationalist guerrilla group.

With Tears and Anger, The Message On Surrender **Argentines Finally End**

Their Malvinas Party

By Dial Torgerson

BUENOS AIRES - With tears

and anger, and now and then an

admission of fault, Argentines re-

alized Monday that after 74 days

What had been the festival at-

mosphere of early April had turned by Monday's twilight into the end of a dream — and the fail-

ure of an adventure. As they

learned of the cease-fire in the

Falkland Islands, which they call

the Malvinas, Argentines repeated the same phrase: "It's all over." People gathered in front of the

office of the newspaper La Nación to read the military communiques as the wire posted in the windows.

dows. The mood was grim. Some

people wept.

They waited for news of what kind of peace would be imposed on the Falklands, which they have

been conditioned by 10 weeks of propaganda to call "our Malvi-

of bystanders, "Why did we do all

this—to get oothing?"
Argentines by the tens of thousands had gathered in April in the Plaza de Mayo to cheer the action

of the country's military govern-ment in seizing the Falklands from

Britain. Uotil the last few weeks almost no one in Buenos Aires would admit in public that it might

have been an error.
On Monday, what must have been long-hidden doubts began to

surface.

A middle-aged man, bundled against chill winds of what was, by coincidence, the first frigid day of

the Southern Hemisphere's late

fall, said, "We ought to replace the junta." Another replied, "What

The three members of the mili-

go over the terms that Britain was

offering for surrender of the Ar-

times crowds had waved the blue and white Argentine flag and

cheered junta members in and out

On Monday, in the early evening, only two U.S. television crews

In better weather and happier

gentine garrison at Stanley.

would we get? Three oew faces."

the Malvinas party was over.

the World Cup soccer champion-

When the score was 1-0 for the

Russians, the television program

was interrupted with the an-

nouncement that the Argentine

commander in the islands was

meeting with the British com-

mander, apparently to discuss sur-

young Argentine in a flashy suit, watching TV at the Sheraton Hotel bar. "Terrible," he said. "Just terri-

ble. But predictable." Why? "The Russians have more discipline," he

No, the reporter said, about the war, not the game. "Oh, that," he said. "That was predictable, too."

What did he think of the situation? a newsman asked a tall.

ships in Spain.

render terms.

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Donning Street office issued the following message Tuesday at 6.45 a.m., London time, from Maj. Ges. Jeremy Moore, commander of British land forces on the Falkland Islands:

"In Port Stanley at 9 p.m. Falklands time tonight, 14 June, Maj. Gen. (Mario Benja-min) Menendez surrendered to me all Argentine armed forces in East and West Falklands, together with their impediments. Arrangements are in hand to assemble the men for return to Argentina, to gather in their arms and equipment and to mark and make safe their manitions. The Falkland Islands are once more under the government desired by their inhabitants. God save the Queen. J.

aneva.

gani-ti

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Arrests Fugitive CIA Ex-Agent A man of about 25 asked a knot

WASHINGTON - Edwin P. Wilson, a fugitive former CIA agent charged with aiding Libya, was arrested on Tuesday in New York after he arrived on a flight from the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Wilson was indicted by a federal grand jury in 1980 on charges of conspiring to commit marder and illegally supplying explosives to Libya. He also was charged with setting up a terrorist training school in that country. Another former CIA agent, Frank E. Terpil, has been convicted and sentenced in absentia to a maximum of 53 years in prison on charges of conspiring to sell arms.

Attorney General William French Smith said that Mr. Wilson tried to enter the Dominican Republic on Tuesday morning but was denied entry by Dominican authorities and placed on a flight to New York City.

Soviet Protester May Get Treatment

MOSCOW - Yuri Balovlenkov, on a hunger strike for the right-toleave the Soviet Union and join his wife and daughter in Baltimore, said Tuesday he might accept intravenous feeding to save his life.

The U.S. and West German embassies presented diplomatic notes to the Soviet Foreign Ministry asking that urgent consideration be given to. the requests of two men still on a hunger strike to emigrate, diplomatic tary junta gathered late Monday at the Casa Rosada, or pink house, Argentina's presidential palace, to

A former computer programmer, Mr. Balovienkov belongs to a selfstyled "divided families group," which began a hunger strike on May 10. Three members of the group, including the daughter of a three-star gent." eral, have been promised exit visas.

Danes Snag EEC Fishing Agreement

LUXEMBOURG - France and Britain Tuesday said they would press for early agreement on a proposed European Economic Community fisheries policy, but Danish objections could foreshadow prolonged

Danish Agriculture Minister Karl Hjormaes described the plan as unacceptable because it failed to take into account what the Danes comsider to be traditional fishing rights.

A policy to share catches in the EEC's lucrative fishing grounds has cluded governments for five years. Diplomats said Britain and France seem close to solving the issue of access by foreign fishing boats to

Bonn Denies Coalition Is Near Split

BONN - Government spokesman Klans Bolling, confronted by rumors of an expected breakup of the coalition government, denied on Tuesday that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would resign. In a radio interview, he said that Mr. Schmidt was determined to serve out his term until its expiration in 1984.

Mr. Schmidt is certain, Mr. Bölling said, that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the chairman of the Free Democratic Party, which holds the balance of power in the parliament, would not bring down the government by descring the coalition with Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party.

The interview brought into the open a discussion on the future of Mr. Schmidt's government that began with the defeat of the coalition parties in an election in the city-state of Hamburg on June 6. Unidentified Social Democrats have been quoted as saying that the Free Democrats were waiting for an excuse to leave the government.

35 Sentenced for Italian Oil Fraud

MILAN - Three members of a family at the heart of a giant oil fraud that triggered Italy's Masonie Lodge scandal, which caused the fall of the government last year, were given a total of 19 years in prison Tuesday and ordered to pay 115 billion lire (\$84.5 million) in fines.

The members of the Musselli family were among 35 persons, including

senior customs officials, who were sentenced by a Milan court for de-frauding the state of customs doty over 10 years. Presiding Judge Dario Purearo ordered the scizure of plant and vehicles owned by the Bitumiou

and Sfimi oil companies.

Refinery owner Bruno Musselli, who is missing, was sentenced to 10 years and a 60-billion-lire fine. His brother Enrico received six years and a 30-billion-lire fine, and their sister Maria was sentenced to three years and their sister Maria was sentenced as the sentenced of declaring easoline as logs. and a 25-billion-lire fine. They were accused of declaring gasoline as lowduty home heating oil.

Bush Says U.S.-Saudi Ties Are Vital

RIYADH — Vice President Bush arrived in Riyadh on Tuesday night and declared that "great danger and tragedy" in the Middle East emphasized the need for Washington to work closely with Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Bush, accompanied by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinbergar and congressmen, came to Saudi Arabia to express U.S. sympathy at King Khaled's death Sunday. Mr. Bush, who is expected to meet with King Fahd on Wednesday, called King Khaled "a wise and good man."

In a statement on arrival, he said, "We have come at a time of great danger and tragedy in the region, which underscores the vital importance of the closest possible cooperation between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia."

New Mauritian Government Installed

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius — Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam resigned as prime minister on Tuesday, stepping aside for the leftist coalition that; overwhelmingly won the elections last week. Aneerood Jugnauth, a lawyer, was sworn in later Tuesday as prime

minister in an administration drawn from the Mauritian Militant Mousment led by Paul Bérenger and the Mauritian Social Democratic Party. The coalition won all the 62 contested seats in the election last Friday. It has pledged to revitalize the economy and rid the strategic indian Ocean island of superpower interference. The new parliament willsemble on Friday.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Soviet Policy on Arms Use

(Continued from Page 1) U.S. delegate to the UN, said Mr. Brezhnev's action was "well-rehearsed and we've heard it so often that it has a tiresome air to it

Soviet Ambassador Oleg A. Troyanovsky said that "as a solenn undertaking, unilateral on our part, this is the first time."

Mr. Brezhnev coupled his annonnement with an offer to negotiate reductions in all nuclear weapons and conventional arms.

There is no type of weapons which the Soviet Umon would not be prepared to limit or ban on the basis of reciprocity," he said in the

The Soviet leader reiterated, meanwhile, his proposal to freeze ouclear weapons at current levels. The Reagan administration has ssed it as an effort to leave

the Soviet Union with a 6-to-1 ad-Mr. Brezhnev also called for the

elimination of chemical weapons "from the face of the Earth." His said his government was prepared to agree on a total ban and de-

struction of stockpiles.

The Rengan administration has accused the Soviet Union and its allies of using chemical weapons against insurgents in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia. But Mr. Gromyko, in his own speech to the sion, said "we strongly reject ab-surd tales implicating the U.S.S.R.

in the use of those weapons.

Mr. Brezhnev's message and Mr. Gromyko's speech carried hans that the Soviet Union would take a tough stance when talks open and the United States in two weeks, or a treaty to reduce strategic nucles

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Ugandans Call Conditions Worse Than Those Under Amin War on Guerrillas Turns Into Ordeal of Murder, Torture, Imprisonment

By Charles T. Powers

Los Angeles Tones Service

KAMPALA - Only three years after Idi Amin was driven from power, Ugandans say they are undergoing mother ordeal of murder, torture and summary impris-

Reports of beheadings and brutality in Uganda's mili-tary prisons continue to circulate, and the leader of the sition party recently accused President Milton Obote's government of carrying out policies tantamount in genocide against the Baganda people in the south. The Baganda have long been political opponents of Mr.

"They are killing us for no reason," said a ourse wart-They are killing us for no reason, said a ourse warting for a bus on a rural road outside Kampala.

It is worse than Amin, said a nun at a country mission, because now there is no pattern to the killing there is no order. Amin went after the important ones.

Now it can happen with anyone. People are much more

The opposition party leader, Paul Ssemogerere, charged that mass killings and mass arrests have been cangot that mass amongs and mass arrests have been carried out by the army, which has displaced thousands of rural residents from the area around Kampala in an apparent effort to destroy guerrilla forces.

American officials acknowledge the reports of human rights violations. The 1981 rights report submitted to the U.S. Congress noted that Uganda was suspected of violations in more than half a dozen categories — cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in prisons, torture, denial of fair public trial and invasion of the home. Some observers argue that the human rights situation is

Still others, mostly Baganda peasants from the south, say things have never been worse. Fear in the countryside around Kampala increased

dard to go by.

dramatically in February, after a poorly coordinated guerrilla attack on a military barracks in Kampala. Two guerrilla groups are believed to be active around Kampaand both have announced that their goal is to overthrow Mr. Obote. There is little idea here of the strength of the guerrillas,

argue that, in any case, the brutal dictator is a poor stan-

but most people believe them to be on more than 500, and poorly equipped. In Kampala, rumors abound that the guerrillas are equipped with Libyan arms samageled into the country from oeighboring Rwanda, where officials deny any such involvement.

Whatever the strength of the guerrillas, Uganda decided to crack down hard after the February barracks attack

Army units made extensive sweeps along the roads north and west of Kampala, through an area of farm villages interspersed with lush forest. In these sweeps the army troops killed an undetermined number of civilians and looted homes, shops and government offices. Surviving villagers fled into the bush.

A diplomat here, who asked not to be identified, estimated that 10,000 Ugandans were driven out of their homes by the army by mid-May.

"The soldiers came," said an old man in a deserted village about 20 miles west of Kampala on the road to Mityana, where the government believes guerrillas have been hiding. "They shot one man here, they shot another

better than it was in the time of Marshal Amin. Others over there and another over there. The soldiers took everything from the houses and the people ran away." He stayed, he said, because he was too old to run and had nowhere to go.

The old man's story was typical of what could be heard along the Mityana road, where village marketplaces stood empty except for an occasional old man or woman and a handful of children. Some children said the soldiers took their fathers away in the back of a truck.

The government denies that the army is involved in harsh treatment of civilians. David Anyoti, the minister of information and the highest Ugandan official who could be reached for comment on the subject, blamed the violence on bandits — the term the government uses for the guerrillas.

The rural residents, however, are convinced that the armed and uniformed men who stormed through their villages are Ugandan Army personnel.

Some diplomats have even gone so far as to suggest to high Ugandan officials that the army's actions could al-ienate the Ugandans and drive them to support the guer-

The Obote government came to power in 1980 after a disputed election. Opposition leaders — there were four candidates for president — charged that the election rules were rigged.

Mr. Obote was ousted by Marshal Amin in a coup in

1971. He spent eight years in exile in Tanzania and re-turned to Uganda in the wake of Tanzanian military forces, which drove Marshal Amin from power in 1979. Since then, Uganda has been troubled by widespread vio-lence and the ravages of renegade armies, particularly in the northwest, where the former dictator's soldiers fled.

party and state."

Congress in March, Le Duc Tho,

the Politburo's fifth-ranking mem-

officials still showed a "serious

lack" of vigilance against China's

"hostile" policies and "reactionary nature." The struggle against Chi-na, he said, was Vietnam's "most

pressing political task."

Fight for Control of Morazán Area Called Fiercest of El Salvador War

By Raymond Bonner New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR - Government troops and guerrillas are fighting what a military spokesman described as perhaps the fiercest battles of the two-and-ahalf-year-old war.

The blood is running in Morasaid Defense Minister Gen. José Guillermo García during a military ceremony here Friday. He was referring to the fighting in the mountainous northern half of the eastern province that has long been a rebel stronghold.

The clandestine rebel radio an-

nounced that 76 government soldiers had been killed, more than 100 wounded and 31 taken prison er. The radio called the action the rebels' greatest military victory, and claimed the capture of 110 rifles, ammunition, machine guns, mortars, cannons, seven radios and 40 uniforms.

Government Figures

A military spokesman, Col. Marco A. Gonzales, said eight sol-diers were killed and 28 wounded. He acknowledged it was the heavi-est fighting of the war. Asked if any soldiers had been taken prisoner, he said that some had disap-

An International Red Cross worker confirmed that the rebels have prisoners. In the past, the rebels have offered to deliver their prisoners to the Red Cross, but the army has not permitted it.

According to the rebels, one of Not yet content, the reactionaries counterfeited food stamps to make "the Vietnamese people's life more difficult, thus causing them

to lose their confidence in their A man who claimed to be a captured soldier said on one of the rebel broadcasts said they had At the Fifth Communist Party been told that their mission was to arrive at the town of Perquin, but ber, complained that the party's they were not told that the town had been lost.

> Perquin, held by the rebels for nine days last August, was again seized by guertillas in the early-morning hours of June 5. Government units trying to retake it have

been unable to move along the paved road, according to Col. Gonzales.

It is the rainy season, and river crossings are hazardous. The guer-rillas have blown up most of the bridges. Thick, low clouds also make flying more precarious. The rebels have reported being fired upon from four helicopters. They also said two jets bombed the re-

Col. Gonzales said that reinforcements have been rushed to the area, but he said they have not

5.000 Political Inmates Reported in E. Germany

BERLIN - A West Berlin civil rights organization said Tuesday that there are 5,000 political prisoners in East Germany.

The Aug. 13 Study Group said that about 5,000 more are being

held on such charges as asocial behavior, rowdyism and violation of special pass regulations. It also de-clared that about 40,000 of East Germany's 16.7 million people have special identity cards that bar them from leaving the city or area in which they are registered as a

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engaged in any combat. One of the battalions supplying reinforcements recently returned from 16 weeks of training at Fort Bragg. N.C., and the soldiers from the other reinforcement battalion were trained by U.S. military advisers in El Salvador.

Mountain Operation

The Salvadoran soldiers who trained in the United States were only recently in the mountainous regions of Chalatenango province in their first combat operation, a search-and-destroy mission in which the army said 135 rebels

That operation was described as the largest of the war, involving at least 3,000 men from three battalions plus artillery and air sup-

The 960 soldiers of the Ramon Belloso Battalioo returned early in May after 16 weeks of training at Fort Bragg. This was in addition to the cadets aged 17 to 20 who attended officer training school at Fort Benning.

In other reported guerrilla actions, sabotage attacks on power poles left two of the country's largest cities, Usuluián and San Miguel, without electricity.

Talks to Start in Geneva on Afghanistan

By Tyler Marshall NEW DELHI - Talks aimed at ending the three-year-old guerrilla war in Afghanistan and securing the withdrawal of Soviet forces are shefuled to begin Wednesday in Geneva, but analysts here see little hope for any immediate break-

Treatment:

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through.
The discussions will involve the Special constraints will involve the South-backed Afghan regime as well, as Pakistan and Iran, two acaboning countries that are used as sanctuaries by Afghan mentila forces. UN Undersecretary-General Diego Córdovez won nent among the three on an agenda in April. The Geneva talks will be con-

infled indirectly, with the Pakista-ni-foreign minister, Sahibzada Yikib Khan, and his Afghan counterpart, Shah Mohammed Dost, using termediary sing Mr. Córdovez as an in-

han has agreed only to be hirfed on the discussions through in an bassador in Geneva. The initial round of talks is expected to ast about-10 days.

Although numerous peace proposals have been put forward since the Soviet military intervention in December, 1979, the only formal ions between the Afghan and Pakistani foreign ministers at the uted Nations last autumn.

After those discussions ended inconclusively, Iran dropped its toinconclusively, Iran dropped its to-tiliboycott of talks on the situation and agreed to participate, if only pripherally. It had previously requed to join any talks that did and also include representatives of the Arghan resistance.

Talistan has felt increased pres-

mie to resolve the conflict as the number of Afghan refugees crowd-ing into its border regions nears 3 million.

In addition to putting further strain on existing social tensions adder President Mohammed Zie upder President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's five-year-old martial law regime, the refugees constitute a sujeus economic liability. The ref-leges cost an estimated \$1 million aday, and Pakistan shares the ex-phase with international relief

Creating conditions for a Soviet type withdrawal, the return of refugees and establishment of a Microment acceptable to all parremain distant goals, experts on the Afghan conflict say. Karneal Isolated

President Babrak Karmal's Afstate regime remains as isolated and dishked as at any time in its two and a half years in power, de-sing the softening its Marxist poli-

Mr. Karmal travels more frequantly now to the Soviet Umon and Eastern Europe, but he still sid. Eastern Europe, but he still seport move freely within his own sepiral, Kabul, let alone outlying areas. With the Afghan Army still incapable of protecting the regime on its own, Soviet troops are all that keep him in power.

Inding an alternative to Mr. Barnal who could hold the support of both the Russians and the Afghan people also seems remote.

Affinan people also seems remote. The deeply divided resistance has falled to unite around a single leader, and more moderate Afghan leader, and more moderate by both side.

That the Geneva talks include and the Geneval takes manuse to represent a receive with any popular apport in Afghanistan is probably their most significant limitation. Talking at all is a step in the light direction," said a diplomat in New Delhi, "but in this case, the step is very, very small."

U.S. Sentences 3 in Plot & Sell Armed Copters

United Press International
DALLAS — Three men who adinited that they conspired to exicopters to Libya, Iraq or South

U.S. District Judge Robert Por-Instruct Judge RODER FOR-the handed four-year prison sen-these to Carl M. Kulungian, 34, and Serverio Nuccio, 42. The judge also sentenced Alfonso Lo-le Quesada, 61, to a two-year suitence. The three men were imited the few averaged architect bis aming the five arrested earlier this rein in the alleged plot to sell the lell-opters. The two other men also received in sentences.

In Vietnam, Chinese 'Conspiracy' Is Blamed for Ills of the Economy

goods — thus robbing these stores of their assets and using these ma-

and to pump counterfeit money

into the free market by buying

gold and goods at exorbitant pric-

es, thus causing market prices to soar and creating difficulties for the livelihood of the people."

Their crimes went further, the

newspaper said. They forged offi-cial documents, which they used to

buy up more goods, and they counterfeited papers "to give to those wishing to flee abroad in ex-change for gold."

terials for hoarding purposes

By Colin Campbell New York Times Service HO CHI MINH CITY - "Do you know that 85 percent of the people in Bangkok are Chinese?"

asked a low-ranking Vietnamese official. "This is a fact." His "fact" was a considerable exaggeration, but it illustrated the Vietnamese authorities' perception of the sinister menace of China and of the Chinese. In the past few years, the Vietnamese have humped them together as an ethnic and international conspiracy, and they

one of their purposes, according to non-Vietnamese here, is to ex-plain to the world, and to the Vietnamese people, why Vietnam's economy is in such a mess.

Tens of thousands of Vietnam's ethnic Chinese fled the country in boats after the government abol-ished Ho Chi Minh City's private trading companies in the spring of 1978 and after enmity on all fronts later broke out between China and Vietnam. Vietnam overthrew the Chinese-backed Pol Pot regime in Cambodia, strengthened its ties with the Soviet Union, and, after Victnam's border war with China in 1979, outdid the Russians in anti-Chinese rhetoric.

Some Western diplomats in Hanoi now say they see small cracks in Vietnam's anti-Chinese line. By one reckoning, Victnam objected to only 30 or so "Chinese acts of aggression" along their common border during a recent month - down from an earlier avcrage of about 100 a month.

"positive" documentary film about Shanghai, they report, was shown not long ago on Victuamese state television. The Chinese ambassador, they point out, is still en-sconced in his elegant Hanoi enbassy and still calls on Vietname officials. And in the south, not only have the ethnic Chinese stopped fleeing in boats, but the Victnamese government has also allowed some semi-autonomous import-export companies in Cholon, the Chinese quarter of this city, to expand their trade with Hong Kong and other ethnic Chi-

oese ports. Sharp Vietnamese criticism however, of China and the Chinese still fill the Victnamese atmos-

From the south, the government is still reporting regularly on Chi-nese "treachery." Consider the case of the counterfeiters.

Counterfeiters' Story

According to an account published April 25 in the daily Quan Doi Ninan Dan, the army newspa-per, the security forces of Ho Chi Minh City began noticing a few years ago that some of the 5-dong notes then circulating were counterfeit. A 5-dong note today is worth slightly more than 50 cents at official rates, and less than 10

cents at unofficial rates. Who had printed the notes? Eth-nic Chinese reactionaries, said the mic Chinese reactionaries, said the article, and their plot stretched from here to Hanoi. Later, the conspirators — Ly Hoat, "a shady character of Chinese origin," Ly Tam Chan, "his cell leader," and some others — explained why they did it the article said did it, the article said.

They had, they confessed, "been executing an order from the Chiterfeit money to state stores to buy

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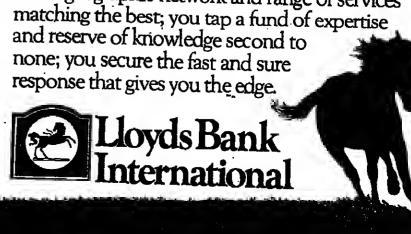


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Richard V. Allen

Writer Says Allen Knew Of Donation

By Henry Scott Stokes New York Times Service

TOKYO — A Japanese writer has disputed Richard V. Allen's account of his receipt of a \$1,000 charity donation, an event that led to his resignation early this year as national security adviser to President Reagan.

The writer, Fuyuko Kamisaka, says in the July issue of Chuo Koron magazine, published here, that Mr. Allen knew in advance that he would get a \$1,000 donation in cash for an interview he arranged for her with Nancy Reagan in Jan-

pary, 1981. Asked about the account Sunday, Mr. Allen said that it was

"preposterous."
Miss Kamisaka, a free-lance
writer, said that Mr. Allen had debated and fixed the \$1,000 sum before the interview she did for Shufunotomo, a women's maga-zine in Tokyo. Miss Kamikasa said in a phone conversation here Sunday that he had agreed on the sum with Tamotsu Takase, a business consultant and friend of Mr. Allen from Tokyo, who set up the inter-

In her article, Miss Kamisaka says that Mr. Allen calmly pocket-ed the envelope containing 10 \$100 bills, and did not regard the cash gift, made in the White House on Jan. 21, 1981, as wholly unexpected and "crazy," as he stated recently on Japanese television.

"If he thought this was 'crazy," why didn't be take appropriate action?" asked the writer. "Why did he keep the money for eight months?"

The money was found in a White House safe by a secretary and reported to high presidential aides. The controversy erupted last Nov. 13, when a Japanese newspa-per reported that Mr. Allen had accepted \$1,000 from three representatives of a Japanese magazine, including Miss Kamisaka, who had interviewed Mrs. Reagan.

After the payment became public, Mr. Allen said he had not arranged the interview with Mrs. Reagan and had not solicited the \$1,000. He said that the money was intended for Mrs. Reagan and that he had "intercepted" it. He said that he had intended to turn it over to the government but forgot about the cash after it was placed in an office safe.

Investigations by the White House and the Justice Department cleared Mr. Allen of any wrongdo-ing, but President Reagan and Mr. Allen agreed in early January that it was best for him to resign.

Califano Calls Alcohol, Drug Abuse Greatest Health Problem in the U.S.

WASHINGTON — Declaring the same kind of commitment as that it caused more death, disease the federal government has given and disability than any other illness, Joseph A. Califano Jr., the former secretary of health, education and welfare, has called addiction to drugs and alcohol the United States' No. 1 health problem.

At the end of an 18-month study commissioned by Gov. Hugh L. Carey of New York, Mr. Califano, who served as special counsclor on drug abuse and alcoholism to New York state, recommended that the federal government get more in-volved in narcotics enforcement to reduce the flow of drugs, that it raise taxes oo alcobol to discourage drug use, and that it in-corporate research on addiction into one section of the National

cancer," Mr. Califano said. is a national problem, and only the federal government has the financial resources and the ability to coordinate a comprehensive rearch effort."

He put the cost of addiction in health care and lost workdays at more than \$100 billion a year. He said that 500,000 Americans were addicted to heroin, more than I million abused hypnotics and tranquilizers, several million used marijuana and cocaine regularly, and 13 million abused alcohol.

"Addiction sends thousands of Americans to hospitals each day, he said. "It fills our jails, and the crime it spawns terrorizes our citizens and destroys neighborhoods."

A Merciful Finish

That "de facto cease-fire" in the Falklands is, de facto, an Argentine surrender. Britain's strangulation of Port Stanley was the moral and honorable substitute for a final bloodbath. For their courage in acknowledging defeat, the departing Argentines will deserve an old-fashioned battlefield salute. Then let the bloody posturing finally end.

This costly war did not arise from any threat to either nation. President Galtieri thought a popular land grab could save his faltering junta from Peronist mobs. He never dreamed the British would fight to win. The miscalculation will probably cost him his job.

Britain fought precisely because no one thought it could or would. It claimed to be striking a blow against aggression anywhere. But it also bled for national pride and for Prime Minister Thatcher's own recovery from political weakness. Now that she has elaborately served both ends, she has the luxury of indulging truly global considerations. And these counsel generosity in negotiation.

The United States is well placed to urge a sensible settlement. After failing to bring the Argentines to their senses, it stood squarely

with Britain and against the emotional outbursts of Latin friends throughout the hemisphere. It did so because Britain is a much more important ally than Argentina - and because the British had the better case in the Falklands. It was imperialism that unfurled the Union Jack over those remote rocks; but Argentina's claims arose from nothing more than the rival colonialism of Spain.

The U.S. and therefore also the British interest now is to give Argentina a chance to avert a fascistic orgy - and some incentive to avoid military alignment with the Soviet Union. It is in the West's interest also to encourage Third World nations to assert their grievances by diplomacy instead of force.

If aggression is to be shown not to pay, negotiation cannot be left sterile. And the now vindicated British naval power will have no value to the West if consigned to the endless defense of these remote islands. It is too soon to translate these interests into bargaining points. But Britain's deportment in victory may well determine whether the losers will be psychologically fit to bargain with.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

First Aid for France

Anxiously applying first aid to its economy, France has chosen a program that strongly resembles Richard Nixon's in 1971. The reasons were precisely the same - painfully slow growth and high inflation. That two very different governments, the Nixon Republicans and President Mitterrand's Socialists, should resort to the same prescrip-

tion reminds you how narrow the choices are. The French have devalued the franc and imposed a wage-price freeze up to next fall. Like the Nixon administration 11 years ago, the French have found that attempts to kick the engine into faster performance only damaged the currency. The devaluation concedes the damage, and the freeze tries to forestall price-raising that would normally follow.

First aid serves a useful but limited purpose: It buys time. The Nixon administration misused its advantage by cranking up the American economy for the 1972 election campaign. By the time the experiment was over, the inflation rate in America was higher than it apparently would have been with no intervention at all. Since a French president's term runs seven years, that temptation, at least, does not confront Mr. Mitterrand.

Controls on wages and prices are one way to deal with inflation. The other way - and there seems to be only one other - is to run the economy deliberately in low gear at a cost measured in rising unemployment and erosion in the standard of living. That is the course that the United States, Britain and West Germany are currently pursuing. France's inflation rate remains around 13 percent a year, where it has been for some time. West Germany's rate has been falling and is now below 5 percent.

Several years ago West Germany seemed to be the only major European country de-monstrably committed to holding inflation down. Now the pattern is reversed. Most countries of northern Europe, and notably Britain, have succeeded in bringing their rates down sharply. Among the larger countries of Western Europe, only Italy and France still have inflation rates above 10 percent. The success of France's latest prescription will make a difference to more than the French, for in the world trading system the weaknesses of any major competitor necessarily and sharply touch all the others.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Editorial Opinion

Fleet Street After Victory

Above all it is a time to make sure that the sacrifice was not in vain. We have won the war. Now we must win the peace. - From the Daily Mirror.

The next move must be diplomatic and should come from London. Mrs. Thatcher is due in New York [Tuesday] to address the United Nations special session on disarmament. She will also see Sr. Pérez de Cuéllar. the UN secretary-general, who did as much as anyone to try to end the conflict. There could be no better forum for outlining thoughts about the future.

The prime minister should take the opportunity to say — firmly and in public — that once the Argentine forces have withdrawn with dignity and dispatch from the islands. Britain is ready to enter into unconditional negotiations, under UN auspices, on the future status of the Falklands.

— From the Financial Times.

The time for talking will be later, when the tension of this immediate moment has been eased by weeks, or months, of non-belligerence and patient, practical reconstruction. For the moment there can only be extreme vigilance until we see how much of the previous Argentine rhetoric remains the basis for its military operations. Perhaps, if victory can keep its silence, so can defeat; and then the loud conqueror can be peace.

Gen. Menéndez has endured a terrible pounding. Trapped without re-supply or possibility of rescue, suffering defeat after defeat, he was faced with the simple choice of sacrificing another thousand lives or bowing before the inevitable. The inevitable was there anyway. One, two, three thousand lives on. But the endless braggadocio from Buenos Aires and the general's reputation for unrelenting honor contrived, day after day, to make the inevitable somehow unthinkable. It is a cause of infinite relief that Argentina has, at long last, placed human realism before desperate pride.

- From The Guardian.

A Reckoning From the Generals

Forced to choose between capitulation and the defeat without glory of its last units encircled at Stanley, General Menéndez, commander of Argentine forces in the Falklands

since the April 2 invasion, made the wise but difficult decision to surrender. A final and useless bloodbath was thus avoided. Young conscripts with no battle experience, who had been rushed to the archipelago by a junta which totally underestimated the British government's capacity to react, had not the slightest chance against elite paratroop and marine units landed by the Royal Navy. The Argentine Air Force was able to inflict socctacular losses on the British fleet, which lacked sufficient air support, but the outcome of the fighting was in no doubt after the successful landing at San Carlos.

A war at once modern and archaic, begun two and a half months ago amid incredulity and sarcasm, ends in humiliation for Argentina, which thought it could recover "its" Malvinas without a fight. The consequences of this military and political defeat will be all the more serious in that an entire people, nurtured in nationalistic fervor, will be tempted to demand a reckoning from the presumptuous generals in Buenos Aires.

To the bitter end, the junta tried to conceal the extent of the defeat. In a message to Pope John Paul II. General Galtieri as late as Monday morning proposed a cease-fire with parallel retreats by Argentine and British forces. [Now] civilian voices are demanding the junta's resignation and the establishment of a democratic government corresponding to the wishes of a majority of Argentines. - From Le Monde (Paris).

Markets for ASEAN Exports

ASEAN wants to complain about the protectionism of the developed countries and urge them to open up their markets for ASEAN exports. We doubt, however, that the ASEAN words will carry much weight. So long as the ASEAN economies are so heavily bound in trade with these developed countries, ASEAN is really not in a position to bargain with them. The fact that these developed countries want to continue the dialogue with ASEAN does not necessarily mean that they will listen, much less act upon ASEAN suggestions.

We do not think ASEAN can go far by simply seeking political successes but ignoring or failing in economic cooperation among its five members. Unfortunately, this is the very thing the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting is prepared to do.

- From The Nation Review (Bangkok).

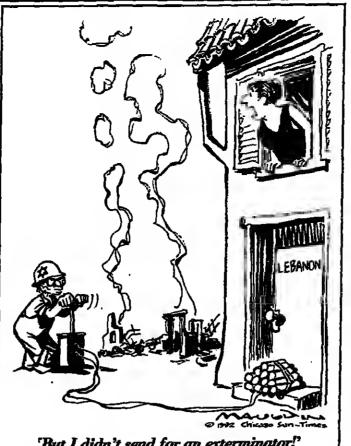
June 16: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: New York's Telephones

NEW YORK - After a fight lasting two years, the Atlantic Telephone Company, an independent enterprise, has succeeded in forcing the entering wedge against the monopoly of the New York Telephone Company. The victory of the independent company was achieved at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which resolved to recommend that a franchise be granted to Atlantic. The members sitting officially as a board will consider the subject et a further meeting, and it is understood will grant a franchise. The company promises calls in the city for three cents each, and promises automatic connections doing away with the "Hello" girl and avoiding delays.

1932: Chicago's Wet Loop

CHICAGO -- Wet delegates to the Republican national convention may be worrying over how to get a wet plank into their party platform, but the Chicago bootleg trade has eliminated all worry over how to get a drink. All that is needed is a thirst and the price. As far as the Loop district is concerned, the wet question has already been settled. Three hundred permanent "speakies" operating there have taken on extra supplies and many have opened up branches in garages, basements, lofts and back rooms of cigar stores. Prices are still moderately high, but prolessional pride and competition have combined to make the quality better-Beez of "convention quality" costs 25 cents a glass.



But I didn't send for an exterminator!'

Cure by Mutual Recognition By Philip M. Klutznick ative at Camp David not solely be-

WASHINGTON — In Lebanon, as in the Falklands. the world is witnessing the triumph of devastation over diplomacy, violence over compassion, emotional despair over political creativity. In neither situation will the military results of the next days determine the core issues that have occasioned these eruptions of humanity's most miserable and persistent disease - warfare.

There can be little debate that Israel's escalation into Lebanon of the decades-old Arab-Israeli conflict threatens much that has been achieved since the Camp David conference in 1978. If today's cycle of hostilities cannot be quickly ended as the UN Security Council has unanimously mandated, and the peace process somehow reju-venated, mankind may again come to experience — this time in the Middle East, the kind of passionate hatreds that eventually lead to total devastation for all the parties concerned.

That is why we must now seek with resolute determination a peace process that can reverse ioday's course and lead to reconciliation and coexistence between Palestinians and Israelis.

The United States took the initi-

cause it was a trusted interlocutor but also because its own vital national interests require political accommodations in that region. That need is all the greater today. If the United States abrogates its responsibility to end the fighting in Leba-non and bring all the adversaries to the negotiating table (as was done in 1973), the Soviet Union will have an opportunity to increase its influence in the region, with incalculable ramifications.

Nearly alone America has become Israel's umbilical cord, and in its unshakable commitment to the welfare of Israel it has sought to promote the kind of just political settlement that is the prerequisite for stable regional relations.

What President Anwar Sadat of Egypt began, America wisely nur-tured. And Israel, too, came to deeply appreciate the obligations. It willingly paid the price that true peace entails. But all those efforts are now at risk.

It simply can no longer be rea-sonably denied that the Palestinian people are entitled to self-determination. When asked in a September, 1980, Louis Harris poll if they felt that "there must be a way to guarantee Israel's security and also

give the Palestinians an independ-ent state on the West Bank," 72 percent of an American opinion sample responded yes and 59 per-cent of American Jesus consurred.

When asked if they felt "the Paiestinian people are now homeless and deserve their own independent state, just as much as the lews deserved a homeland after World War IL" 71 percent of the general public concurred and 49 percent of U.S. Jews also approved; 36 per-cent of Jews said no, with 15 percent undecided.

The basic issue now is not whether the Palestinians are ensited to their rights, but how to bring this about while ensuring Israel's security and instrinsing regional stability. It is urgent that a process of mutual recognition be-tween Israel and the Palestmian people begin so that serious nego tiations can follow and the cycle of violence that has erupted again in Lebanon can be contained.

We must stop the futile, sterile debate whereby Araba challenge the historical validity of Ziousan, and Jews challenge the political legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation Department Buth architecture. ation Organization. Both within Israel and within moderate elements of the PLO are the kernels of mu-tual recognition between Jewish and Palestinian nationalisms.

And if the stalemated autonomy talks fail to deal adequately with the Palestinian issue, there is—no dishonor in supplementing them

with the suggestions of others.

In short, the United States is committed to a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict through determined negotiations that will safeguard Israel's security within defined borders, protect important U.S. interests throughout the region and assure Palestinian rights. Yet time is itself an increasrights. Yet time is itself an increasingly assertive enemy of this goel.

The warfare in Lebanon is a warning of the fragility of what has so far been accomplished — a warning that should embolden us to act.

It is up to the Reagan administration to face the relatives of the Middle Foot as holdings of the second Middle East as boldly as did the

Carter administration The first step is to halt the con-flict in Lebanon immediately and have Israel's forces withdrawn.
This must be followed by an enlarged peace process that includes
all parties to the conflict — include ing Palestinians. Only by doing so without apology and with firm de-termination can America pursue its own best interests, promote Israel's long-term well-being and protect world peace.

The writer was commerce secretary in the Carter administration and is a leading figure in American Jewry. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

After Defeat, the Generals Will Go Shopping

NEW YORK — After the fall of Stanley, Argentina certainly will aggressively seek more weapons. This would present a tough policy dilemma for Washington, caught between a desire to restore relations with Argentina and

not damage those with Britain. The dispute over the Falkland Islands is unlikely to be resolved soon after a British victory. The junta will see the conflict as a battle lost in a war to be continued, for it knows that in the long run geographic and economic ad-vantages are on Argentina's side. What arms will Argentina seek? From whom?

Air force generals will not be satisfied to replace heavy losses. Their courageous pilots were done in by the limited range of the French Mirage-3s, Israeli Daggers and U.S. A-4 Skyhawks. These jets could just reach Falk-land Sound, fire a salvo and head home, if they were not to run out of fuel. No time for circling, re-firing, engaging Harriers in extended combat. Argentina will want longer-range, more sophisticated aircraft — fighters such as American F-15s and F-16s, French Mirage 2,000s or Soviet MiG-23s and MiG-25s.

The admirals, embarrassed by British submarines bottling up their navy in home ports, will sent to modernize and expand. They will

will want to modernize and expand. They will seek advanced anti-submarine equipment, new submarines and destroyers, numbers of missiles, perhaps an aircraft carrier.

While South African, Israeli and Brazilian arms may be purchased, for "big-ticket" items Argentina must turn to Washington, Paris or

Moscow, and sooner rather than later.

The Reagan administration's dilemma would be acute. It would be tempted to use

By Andrew J. Pierre

arms sales to improve frayed ties with Buenos Aires and to "untilt" from Britain. Margaret Thatcher would argue that any U.S. weapons could be used against British troops, thus in effect exercising a veto. The same argument would be made to France (whose reputation for permissiveness in selling arms to almost

anyone is not unjustified.)
Enter the Soviet Union. Its recent reduction in purchases of Argentine grain suggests that it is positioning itself for an arms-for-grain deal. The anti-Communist junta would not make Moscow its first choice for major new weapons, but without a real alternative the military would feel forced to conclude a deal with the Kremlin, and blame Washington for the quandary. Some in the Reagan administration no doubt would argue that such an outcome should be avoided at all costs. Their assumpnon would be that if Buenos Aires turned to Moscow for arms, the Soviet Union would ac-

ouire a deep, lasting influence over Argentina's domestic politics and foreign policy.

Of course, it would be preferable to avoid a transfer of Soviet arms, but if it occurred there should be no foregone conclusion that Argenti-na would enter the Soviet sphere of influence. In Egypt, billions of dollars worth of Soviet weapons and 20,000 advisers provided no last-ing influence. The Soviet record in the Congo, Guinea and Indonesia is equally unpromising.

In 1969, after the Nixon administration refused to sell F-5 jets to Peru's new, leftist government, Lima turned for tanks and planes to Moscow, which became Peru's main arms

supplier during the 1970s. Although Lima was one of Moscow's top 10 recipients, Soviet military advisers and some Cuban colleagues have been kept isolated from Peruvian society. Moscow has acquired no real leverage over Peru. Washington should not sell new arms to either

Argentina or Britain.

To sell Argentina weapons would frighten Chile and add further momentum to the Latin American arms race. Refraining from sales to London would restore an eventuaded policy— America has made the point that it does not condone aggression — while greatly improving deteriorated relations with all of Latin America. It might encourage Thatcher to face up to the need for early, serious negotiations on the Falklands' long-term future.

Arms sales do not necessarily provide politi-

cal influence. The Lebanese war shows that arms for Israel have not deterred Menachem Begin from pursuing a policy contrary to U.S. interests. The Reagan administration's desire to sell Argentina arms after a long hiatus caused by human rights concerns and its deci-sion to expand contacts with the junta did not prevent the Falkland escapade.

Indeed, befriending the Argentine generals probably helped convince them that Washington would not oppose the venture. Similarly, Soviet arms transfers would give Moscow little lasting leverage over a basically conservative, anti-Communist nation.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, is author of "The Global Politics of Arms Sales." He contributed this

For a Policy Conference of Pacific Ocean Countries

DURHAM, N.H. — With the Versailles economic summit behind us, Washother Asian capitals about a much needed conference of Pacific countries.

Asian friends are confused about America's goals in Asia and often do not like the ones it seems to have. Japan is beginning to resent defense-spending pressures; Sontheast Asians worry that Washington has too rosy a view of China, and even the usually hawkish South Koreans think it beats the anti-Soviet drum too hard.

In Asia all these problems are interrelated, but there is no framework, other than that provided by Washington, for considering all the parts together. It is as if America were the hub in a wheel with many spokes: Each one separately is well ected, but out there on the rim things are less tight and many are uncertain where the wheel is headed. If not attended to, this could generate the same sort of disarray in Asia that has afflicted the

United States' relations with Europe.
The causes, though, are not the same. for unlike European countries, East Asia's generally are in an upbeat mood. The re-gion now leads the world in economic growth rates and its peoples buy and sell so much in the United States that more U.S. trade moves across the Pacific than the Atlantic. This situation reflects both By Bernard K. Gordon

Asia since World War II. From Japan and South Korea in the north to Australia in the south, today's Asia and Pacific are in most respects an important success story.

The irony is that America has difficulty adjusting to the success. To many leaders in Asia, the American stance toward Moscow reflects that problem. South Koreans for example, worry that too harsh an anti-Soviet stance will cause Moscow to loosen restraints on North Korea. New fighting in Korea might tempt the Russians because of the dilemma it would pose to China: To do nothing might bring a South-dominated Korea to China's borders, but to help the North would destroy Peking's ties with Washington and Tokyo. It is a troubling scenario, and Seoul hopes for moderation

in U.S.-Soviet relations Japan, too, suspects Washington's harsh anti-Soviet rhetoric. Some Japanese think and soviet metavic. Some Japanese timic it is simply intended as pressure on Tokyo for more defense spending and perhaps a wider military role. A few think that America's real purpose is to sell Japan more American weapons to help reduce the trade imbalance. While some Japanese do want to spend more on defense, many more believe this will lead to both an enlarged Soviet military presence and a gen-

Worties about U.S. policy nounced in Southeast Asia. Leaders there worry that America, insensitive to China's propensity for regional troublemaking but anxious to reassure Peking on the Taiwan issue, will provide China with light mili-

tary equipment and political support. It is on the Victnam issue that differences with Washington are particularly evi-dent. Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations strongly oppose Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia but want nevertheless to loosen Vietnamese dependence on Moscow. Among other things, that dependence has provided the Soviet Union with naval and air facilities in Vietnam. China, however, insists on "bleeding" Vietnam, and at the United Nations last year the United States did not support an ASEAN formula on the issue

of the occupation of Cambodia.

The effect was to side with Peking, leading an ASEAN foreign minister to complain that Washington "betrayed" ASEAN's interests. Those are strong words, indicative of strains present in America's Pacific policy. There will be more strains as Washington seeks to en-large Japan's defense role in the region, partly because Tokyo already so heavily

over, what would be the Soviet responseington should talk soon with Tokyo and the American stake in Asia and changes in erally higher level of tension in the region. to a more heavily armed and perhaps in-

But not all in the region are so obsessed with World War II memories that no Japa-nese security role is acceptable — if it comes about through genuine and intensive consultations. As is the case with most other issues in the region, this is one where Washington must avoid unilateral action. Now that America has carefully promoted social, economic and political development in Asia to the point that its countriesare vital and prosperous and want to re-tain strong ties with America, it would be one of the great tragedies of the postwar-era if American policies fouled that nest. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig.

Jr. can help avoid that outcome by invok-ing what he said on arrival at Versailles. No amount of transatlantic telephoning, he remarked, could substitute for the faceto-face meetings that would take place there. He should now urge President Reagan to begin plans for a similar effort among our Pacific associates.

The writer is professor of political science at the University of New Hampshire. This, was adapted for The New York Times from "Asian Angst," an article in the summer issue of Foreign Policy magazine.

A Critical View of Argentina: Ethnic Pride Takes a Fall

WASHINGTON —Ask an Ar VV gentine why his countrymen are resented elsewhere in Latin America and he will reply: They are envious that we Argentines are a nation of European stock, not mixed with Indians and blacks; that we live in a rich country, and that we are literate and cultured.

Many Argentines will quote an

old saw that South America begins north of the northern Argentine city of Cordoba, meaning that their country is an enclave of white Europeans, a sort of South Africa in a continent of mulattoes, mestizos and the 14 other categories of racial mixtures labeled by Spanish colonial administrators.

Jorge Luis Borges, the writer, is known for his criticism of his fellow Argentines' intense nationalism. Yet even he has said: "We are fortunate that we don't have any sort of native culture, no Indian folklore to speak of." And then he wonders where the descendants of the black slaves who used to abound in Buenos Aires have gone. "You know, the blacks used to think that they were the natives, and we were immigrants."

Disdain for the Indians is a constant theme among Argentines. When reporters covering the Falklands/Malvinas crisis ask the Buenos Aires man on the street for his views, they have often been told, "We are not Indians." That is. Argentines are tougher.

After all (so the stock argument goes), Argentina defeated the Brit-ish three times in the 19th century. And Argentines have won every war they have lought, including the 1976-1979 campaign Marxist guerrillas. Not to mention Argentina's world leadership in soccer. In fact, the perception of racial

purity is unfounded, and most other Latin Americans know it

It is true that in the brutal 19thcentury war against the Indians of the pampas, the Argentines virtually liquidated the native tribes and seized the rich land that became the source of the country's great agricultural wealth. But there is a strong strain of

Indian blood in the warmer northern provinces of Tucumán and Mendoza, where Spaniards and In-dians intermarried in the 16th and 17th centuries and where the mestizos today tell of their despair in haunting melodies played with drums and guitar.

The porteños - residents of Buenos Aires, the almost European city on the River Plate where onethird of the country's population of 28 million live — ignore this beautiful music and its powerful lyrics. They prefer the maudlin tango, an import from Marseilles that became popular in the bor-dellos of Buenos Aires a few generations ago. Apart from the Indo-Hispanics

of the north, most of Argentina's old patrician families have the blood of the almost-white Guarani Indians Paraguay in their veins. The conquistadores who settled Buenos Aires for the Spanish Empire took Guarani women for concubines. Their handsome progeny, who look like no other Indo-Hispanic people, are found not only in Argentina but also in Paraguay, Uniguay and Chile.

Argentines tend to look down on Brazil, their rival for big power status in South America. They call t a "black African nation." Said an Argentine editor: "The BraziliBy Miguel Acoca

World nation because of the race mixture. We're different." The intense ethnocentrism of the Argentines was a factor in the

nationalism that led them into the Falklands conflict. It is a peculiar form of nationalism, expressed not in terms of excellence in native art, music and science but in an imagined racial purity, extravagant Roman Catholie traditionalism, a militarism that excludes dissent and a sense that Anglo-Saxons have somehow thwarted Argentina's past greatness.
Before World War I, Argentina

did appear to be on its way to power and influence, because of its wealth and its highly educated people. Argentines then flocked to Europe, and sent their children to France, England and Switzerland for their education. To this day the men tend to dress in the English fashion and the women, when they can afford it, in the best of Pari-

ans are backward, a true Third sian haute couture. The elite built the Teatro Colon, one of the finer opera houses in the world, and es-tablished publishing houses that still turn out the best in world literature in translation. Argentine intellectuals move in the most advanced literary circles in Paris, London, New York and Rome, and they continue to introduce Argentina to the latest artistic, literary and philosophic trends.

By the turn of the century Argentina had become a baven for immigrants from Italy, Spain, France, Poland, Yugoslavia, Ire-land and Eastern Europe, including Sephardic Jews.

But the country depended on its export trade with the British Empire. When Britain began its long economie decline, Argentina felt the pinch, and Argentines were unable to make the country work. The military took over.

In the 1930s the ideas of Mussolini, Hitler and Franco began to

gain currency, paying the way for the dictatorship of Juan Domingo Peron and his wife Evita.

The failure of Argentine leader to make the country function de-spite its natural wealth and underpopulation; the class conflicts unleashed by Peronist rule; the East-West conflict, and above all the change in the world's trade patterns — all these factors have made Argentina withdrawn, with dramatic consequences that 1000 include emigration.

Argentines still cannot believe that their prosperity has ended. They blame their bad luck on Peron, on the United States, and most of all, on Britain — which built the railroads that made Apgentine agriculture thrive, introgreat beef producer, and then do feated the fascist model that At gentina had adopted.

The writer, a former correspondent in South America for Life, is based in New Orleans.

Herald Eribune

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ATTION A

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To Sell U.K. Trident Arms

Deal Will Go Forward Finless Congress Balks

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Delense Department has formally notified Congress that it plans to les to Britain in a \$3.9-billion deal designed to strengthen MATO's nuclear deterrence power. Prime Minister Margaret Batcher's Cabinet approved the declase of advanced Trident-2 Trident-2 ment months ago in a move that he caused considerable controver-

decision to modernize its subma-ma-tumched missile force before the outbreak of the Falkland Isink war with Argentina.

Some opponents of the expen-gerindear weapons moderniza-bit program have contended that include cost so much money that arrive would be unable to afford figurate conventional forces, such

Labor Pledge

The British Labor Party has period to drop the deal if it rements to power at the next general definition, due by 1984.

Benish government officials

heitish government officials have taken the view that their county's present nuclear submanaes force — four aging submanaes atmed with obsolescent Policy missiles — must be replaced with advanced systems to remain a sample part of the alliance's demands part of the alliance's demands a possible Source at the summer and summer as the summer and summer summer and summer s ent against a possible Soviet at-

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milication to Congress on Mon-different that the package would minde Trident-2 missiles, with their associated guidance systems, the nomuclear portion of the nuder weapons," and related gear and services.

The British would build their submarines to carry the Triin 2 missiles and would manuine their own nuclear warelds, military officials have said. Affestimated that the new fleet of sile launching submarines, their weapons, warheads and other eat would cost more than \$12.7 billion during the next 15 was Some opposition party critmodel rise to \$18 billion.

Congress has 30 days to act on the proposed sale. It will go through automatically unless both the House and the Senate reject it.

U.S. Plans Parole Of Some Haitians In Holding Camps

Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — The Departhact of Justice has announced that it will begin releasing Haitian reingres on parole from federal deconton camps, where some have been held as long as 13 months the seeking political asylum in

Refugees who have lawyers and a responsible community sponsor will be released for "humanitarian reasons," Attorney General Wil-ium French Smith said Monday. fostice Department officials and they had no way of knowing how many of the 1,910 Hartians now in detention centers might be

fred, or when the first ones would The Haitians are to be freed while the Immigration and Natur-dization Service considers their Appeals to remain in the United States. Illegal aliens, such as the Haitians, are usually detained only for short periods of time and then better while awaiting hearings on whether these was the state of the state whether they can remain in the United States. Unlike the Hai-ians, most refugees do not seek political asylum and their cases are disposed of quickly.

Regrettably, however, the Haiconsiderably longer than other groups because most of them have claims for political asylum and because litigation bit on their behalf has stalled slow processing of their a statement issued by the a statement i

INTERNATIONAL



Pope John Paul II on his way to the podium to address the

Pope, in ILO Speech, The U.S. Defense Department's Backs Workers' Rights

GENEVA - Pope John Paul II called Tuesday for a "new solidar-ity without frontiers" based on the "primacy of human work over the means of production and the pri-macy of the individual at work over production requirements or purely economie laws.

In an address to the International Labor Organization, a UN agen-cy, the Polish-born pontiff stressed that trade unions able to operate in "full independence from the political authorities" were essential for the forming of a "society of solidarity.

"The working man most assume responsibility for defending the truth, the true dignity of his work," the pope continued. "He must not be prevented from exercising that responsibility, though also bearing in mind the good of the communi-

The pope appeared tired from his recent journeys to Britain and Argentina as he spoke before the nearly 2,000 government, trade union and management delegates who jointly represent their coun-tries at the ILO.

Several members of Poland's independent trade organization Soli-darity, suspended last December when the government decreed martial law, were in the galleries of the conference hall of the Palace of

Nations to hear the pope speak.

The address was the highlight of a one-day visit to Geneva at the invitation of the ILO. Besides addressing the ILO conference, the pope visited the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the complex of atom-smashing machines of the 12-nation European Organization for Nuclear Research.

The pope had lunch and met with the local representatives of Catholic agencies at the presbytery of the Church of St. Nicholas de Flue, near the Palace of Nations. His only contact with the local population was at the public Mass that he celebrated at the end of the ing the airport just before boarding his plane for the flight to

At the outset of his speech at the ILO, the pope recalled that it was the wound he suffered in the attempt on his life in Rome last year that had prevented him from carrying out his intention to address the 1981 ILO conference.

He spoke from the same podium where Lech Walesa, the interned leader of Solidarity, addressed the conference last year as a Polish worker delegate. This year, the Polish government did not include a worker in its delegation, al-though ILO rules call for one.

The pope, like Mr. Walesa last year, was warmly applauded at the end of his speech, with Polish government delegates joining in the applausc.

He urged that attention be focused on the unemployment problem with its harsh consequences for the workers, which are too often overlooked." He urged that particular attention be given to the question of jobs lost by the introduction of labor-saving technology "without waiting for it to force itself upon our attention by

the harm it causes." The guiding principle in the search, both national and international, for answers to unemployment problems "should be that human work is both a right and an obligation for everyone, not only reflecting but enhancing the digni-ty of the human person," he said. At the Red Cross, the pope said that he was pleased because the humanitarian agency and the Holy See were studying ways for closer "collaboration of their activities in

favor of peace." To the physicists engaged in re-search into the composition of matter at the nuclear research center, the pope said that the church wanted the "dialogue between sci-ence and faith, despite past tensions, to enter an always more positive phase and to be intensified at all levels."

Mitterrand Rejects U.S. View On Trade War Against Russia

French commitment to use its nu-clear arsenal to protect West Germany's existence in an emergency, but he did underline that "it would be stupid for anyone to think that France would be indifferent to Germany's fate."

 His government will stress continuity in its relations with former French colonies in Africa,

which will continue to be "a privi-leged area" for French aid in-terest under his Socialist government. "We are not going to waste what has been gained there," he

> after the vigorous pump priming and nationalizations carried out hy the Socialists in their first year of power, the French economy re-mained "a tired economy" that must find ways to compete more strongly internationally and to reeain its own domestic markets. But he made it clear that he would leave discussion and implem

> Mr. Mitterrand declined to talk about his discussions on the Soviet Union with Mr. Reagan and the leaders of Britain, Canada, Italy, Japan and West Germany at Ver-sailles. But other officials involved in the summit meeting portrayed Mr. Reagan's remarks as suggesting that many Soviet citizens were close to starvation because of economic mismanagement and that the Soviet system could be brought

The United States came to Versailles pushing for reductions in government-subsidized credits to the Russians given primarily by France and Italy, but settled for a summit declaration that spoke

FBI Reportedly Told White House of Donovan Mafia Link

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The incoming Reagan White House was informed by the FBI last year, on the first day of Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan's Senate confirmation hearings, that Mr. Donovan had "close personal and siness ties with known La Cosa Nostra figures."

The FBI report, dated Jan. 12. 1981, was hand-delivered that day to White House counsel Fred F. Fielding, who was then the Reagan transition team's conflict-of-interest counsel. According to informed sources, the report also stated that "this information was corroborated by independent interviews of confidential sources."

In New York, meanwhile, it was learned that the corpse of a poten-tial witness in the Donovan investigation was found Friday in the trunk of his car in downtown Manhattan with a bullet through his

The victim, Fred Furino, 52, had been interviewed several times by special prosecutor Leon Silverman before Furmo's disappearance on June 3, sources said.

According to a confidential FB1 report at the time of Mr. Donovan's confirmation hearings, a bureau informant said Mr. Furino served as a sometime "bagman" for a New Jersey mobster named Salvatore Briguglio and, in that capacity, occasionally "picked up money from Donovan."

The FBI officials stepped into the case over the weekend at Mr. Silverman's request to investigate for possible obstruction of justice. New York police said Mr. Furino had been dead for at least six days when his body was found.

Mr. Silverman declined Monday to say whether Mr. Furino had appeared before the federal grand jury assigned to the Donovan in-

quiry.
In Washington, at the same time, the contents of the brief Jan. 12, 1981, FBI report alleging links between Mr. Donovan and orga-nized crime raised fresh questions about last year's confirmation process in the Senate. Apparently, the Senate committee that considered Mr. Donovan's nomination was not sent the report until last week, when the panel's ranking members

say they first became aware of it.

Asked whether the report would have made a difference in the confirmation process, Senate Labor Committee Chairman Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, said, "Are you kidding? It sure would have, At least we'd have asked a lot more questions and we'd have asked who those reports were coming from.

Mr. Donovan, who is in Europe for a combined work and vacation trip, could not be reached for com-

The chronology of last year's Senate hearings suggested strongly

Manila Minister Criticizes ASEAN's Reliance on Japan

SINGAPORE - The Association of Southeast Asian Nations depends too much economically on Japan, the Philippine foreign minister, Carlos P. Romulo, said in an interview published Tuesday. He said strong economic ties

with Japan have been good so far for ASEAN, which groups In-donesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

But "it would be dangerous if we were bound hand and foot to

Japan. I am afraid of a new sphere of co-prosperity," the Straits of co-prosperity," the Straits Times, an English-language daily newspaper, quoted him as saying. Japan gained political control over much of Asia prior to and during World War II under its concept of "East-Asian co-prosperity

Japanese domination of South-east Asia has already created a sphere of co-prosperity in the economic sense, Mr. Romulo said.
"But they do not have political power. If they build up their navy and air force, they would have po-litical power. Mr. Romnio is in Singapore for the annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers.

that the incoming administration scheduled a final drafting session had oo plans to provide Mr. for Jan. 15 to report out Mr. Do-Hatch's committee with the Jan. 12 report before a scheduled vote oo Mr. Donovan's nomination.

Mr. Donovan testified on Jan. 12, primarily about the hiring of a no-show Teamsters foreman on a New York City subway project hy his company, Schiavone Construc-tion of Secaucus, N.J. He denied any wrongdoing on the part of his

The committee's Republican \$500 checks in the mid-1960s to included the substance of the Jan. leadership, evidently satisfied, pay for labor peace. At the time, 12 report, with added detail, but it

A protected government witness, Mr. Picardo said he recognized Mr. Donovan's picture from the papers and identified him as the Schiavone executive from whom he periodically picked up \$500 checks in the mid-1960s to

novan's commation. That was postponed, according to Mr. Hatch, because of the unexpected surfacing on Jan. 13 of a new witness, Ralph Picardo.

for a company that Mr. Briguglio secretly owned, O.K. Trucking.

Apprised of Mr. Picardo's allegations, the Senate committee canceled the Jan. 15 hearing, called for a thorough FBI investigation, and called Mr. Donovan back to

testify on Jan. 27, 1981. For that hearing, the FBI sub-mitted an ostensibly comprehen-sive report, dated Jan. 23, 1981. It

sistant director Francis M. Mullen in much more oegative terms.

Under questioning by Mr. Hatch at one point, for instance. Mr. Mullen said none of the sources the FBI checked out provided "any information at all" about any alliance or associations with orga-nized-crime figures on Mr. Dono-

van's part, Mr. Fielding could not be reached this week for comment on what he did with the FBI report when he got it on Jan 12.

U.S. Plans to Sell Up to 5% of Federal Lands

By Philip Shabecoff New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt has said that the federal government plans to sell up to 5 percent of its real estate, but promised that national parks and areas with "unique char-acteristics and national values"

would not be put on the market. Mr. Watt said, "We are not talking about any massive sell-off of federal lands."

At a meeting Monday of a subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, he said the Reagan administration's management program in-volves the sale of "excess federal real property and the sale of certain types of public lands."

Report Says U.S. Risks

The federal government owns somewhat more than 700 million acres of land, about one third of all the land within the borders of the United States. Thus, the government plan would mean the

"To allow ourselves to fall into

second place in an important area of space applications [the radio system] would be to ignore a basic

tenet of U.S. space policy," the congressional office said. That is,

that the U.S. will maintain a posi-

The Office of Technology As-

United States will launch its last Landsat satellite to explore the Earth's natural resources next month, which is about the time

that France will begin to advertise

a Landsat-type satellite to be launched in 1984 for commercial

Swaziland Given

Territorial Grant

By South Africa

JOHANNESBURG - The

South African government has

agreed to give two climks of terri-tory totaling about 1,800 square miles (4,700 square kilometers) to

the neighboring kingdom of Swazi-

The announcement Monday met

with an angry reaction from African leaders in the two regions and

could have political repercussions

in the Organization of African Unity, where Swaziland may be

accused of abetting South Africa's

The move would increase the

size of Swaziland by about a third

and would give the landlocked kingdom a potential harbor on the

The territory involves about 600 square miles of the Kangwane tribal homeland, a crescent of land wrapped around Swaziland's

northern and western boundaries,

and 1,200 square unles in the Kwazulu homeland called Ngwa-

The South African government's ultimate aim through homeland independence is to make

21 million blacks statutory foreign-ers and turn the 4.5 million whites

racial policies.

Indian Ocean.

into a majority.

tion of leadership."

Losing Lead in Space By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Foreign technology has developed so rapidly in the last 10 years that the Enropeans and Japanese threaten the U.S. dominance of space for the first time since the space age began 25 years ago, according to a report to Congress by its Office of Tech-

nology Assessment The congressional office said Monday that the United States is on the hrink of losing its space leadership role to foreign competition in satellite communications. the remote sensing of the Earth's resources from space, and the manufacture of exotic metals and pharmaceuticals in space.

The Office of Technology Assessment warned that the U.S. space shuttle even faces competition from the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket in the years ahead.

382-Page Report

"International competition in space applications is a reality," the 382-page report on civilian space olicy said. "The Europeans and Japanese have targeted specific space technologies for develop-ment, and they will soon be pro-viding stiff competition for serheretofore offered only by the United States."

The congressional office said the stiffest and most far-reaching challeage to U.S. space technology will be in space communications, a field dominated by the United States for 20 years.

The civilian space agency began to take itself out of satellite communications research under pressure from private industry in 1973, the Office of Technology Assessment said, leaving a gap that was quickly filled by the Europeans and Japanese.

"As a result, many of the new developments in satellite communication have come from the Europeans and Japanese," the congressional office said. "In some areas, they seem to have leapfrogged U.S.

Japan a Leading Supplier

The congressional office said the Japanese have already become the world's leading supplier of earth stations for countries plugged into the Intelsat communications satellites and are likely to take the world market lead for earth stations to receive direct broadcasts of television from space.

The Office of Technology As-sessment also pointed out that an Italian firm named Telespazio plans to be the first to market a system that will be able to handle bundreds of times as many telephone calls as today's systems do.



DERAILED - Rescue workers removed the injured from a derailed Amtrak train near Emerson, lows. At least one person was killed and 150 were injured when the train derailed early Thesday on tracks washed out by heavy rain. An Amtrak spokesman said that the two engines of the train overturned and that all the cars jumped the tracks. transfer of more than 35 million acres from the public to the private

Moreover, Mr. Watt said that no federal lands in Alaska, where the government owns nearly 300 milion acres, would be included in the sales program. This means that a higher percentage of the lands in the lower 48 states could be sold

President Reagan's budget or posal for 1983 suggested that \$1.3 billion could be raised from the sale of federal property oext year and thereafter such sales could raise annual revenues of about

Some participants in the meeting expressed concern that the plan would require more than excess federal lands to be sold off. They speculated that much of the sales would come from national forests and lands managed by the interior Department's Bureau of

Land Management.

John C. Barber, executive vice president of the Society of Ameri-can Foresters, said that while Mr. Watt had seemed to be talking only about excess federal proper-ties, "there seems to be an additional agenda not being talked

He asked, "Are we talking about skimming off the cream?"

Mr. Watt said he hoped that the sales of millions of acres of federal

property would "generate billions of dollars" in revenues. He said, however, that all public lands which cootain environmental or economic assets of national significance will remain in federal ownership and be managed to pro-

vide the greatest public benefits. "We will protect the parks, the refuges, the wilderness, the wild and scenic rivers, the Indian trust lands, the recreational privileges, and the other important values so important to the people," he said. Mr. Watt also said that the administration's land acquisition program was being revised to re-duce costs and improve management. His department, he said, was

looking at alternatives to direct

purchase of property to achieve such goals as protecting national Bruce Selfon, acting executive director of the administration's Property Review Board, which is reviewing property for potential disposal, said that, so far, 3 million to 4 million acres had been identi-fied as available for sale to private

Soviet Press Assails Western Treatment

MOSCOW - Soviet correspondents in the West are working in an atmosphere of increasing tension, harassment and espionage, according to a Moscow journalists' maga-

Zhurnalist, the organ of the So-viet Union of Journalists, also complained of reckless driving by Western correspondents in Moscow and accused several reporters of flouting Soviet law and deriding

their host country.
It said that Britain, Switzerland and Belgium delayed granting ac-creditation to Soviet correspond-ents and sometimes refused permits without explanation. "In the United States, they [Soviet journalists] have been subject to a full-scale persecution. Accreditation to the White House or the State Department is delayed or denied and officials refuse to meet them," the monthly said.

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tion of ansterity measures to Mr. Mauroy and his Cabinet.

down if Europe cut back sharply on trade and credits.

only of the need to limit all kinds of credit granted to the Soviet Un-ion. Mr. Mitterrand said on Friday that the limitations had already been accomplished by France by raising its interest rates, and that France was not bound by the summit declaration to reduce the cur-rent amount of credit extended to the Russians.

ARTS/LEISURE

'5 et la Peau' an Oriental Cocktail

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss ernetional Herald Tribune

DARIS - The white man going to pieces in the tropics has been the subject not only of Conrad tales bot an interminable parade of trashy movies.

Pierre Rissient, movie buff, critic and poblicist, takes it as the premise for his first film, "Cing et in peam," a Chinese cocktail of wines with a slice of fruit peel. As Rissient juggles with the familiar theme, his white man sinks into a morbid state and the tropics, too, come to pieces.

His protagonist, like the aforementioned tipple, is an odd mix-ture: a Frenchman with schizo-phrenie symptoms and erotic mania who, for obscure reasons, is drifting idly in Manila. A travel-ogue of the Fitzpatrick sort sketches the picturesque background, but as far as motivation goes, the Frenchman, played by Feodor At-kine, might as well have visited Newark Lost in his egocentric daydreams, he appears oblivious to the compelling strangeness of the Philippine capital. He hunts down call girls and ponders his personal emui in bars and strip-

tease parlors. Like Rissient, he is a movie buff, and there are oblique references to this in the excerpts from his favorite films. He mourns the passing of two directors, Fritz Lang and Raoul Walsh, and things get under way with a misleading introduction, a still of the blossoming apple orchard from von Stroheim's "Wedding March."

The hero seems to have literary inclinations, quoting various emi-nent authors whose ideas concur with his. The scenes were shot silent, and a commentary, spoken by Roger Blin, relates both dialogue and the thoughts of the world-wea-ry traveler. Even an interview with the Philippine filmmaker Lino

both film and subject remain inscrutable, despite the voice-over information. One suspects that this is a study of impotency, artistic and biological, a sad case history in vague cinematic poetry.

It intrigues at first - its very peculiarity holds attention - but fails to fulfill expectations: a mood piece, bizarre and original in con-cept, but curiously incomplete. It is certainly an experimental first essay that, one hopes, will lead Rissient, with his wide knowledge of the medium, to more satisfying achievements.

The Australian director Peter Weir has recently received re-sounding praise for his reproduction of a costly World War I cam-paign in "Gallipoli," and his subthy told ghost story, "Picnic at Hanging Rock" lingers in the memory as among the better films

Between these two films, Weir made another, "The Last Wave," which was awarded the special jury prize at the Avoriaz festival and has just reached Paris.

A muddled affair about a cataclysm foreseen in the prophetic nightmares of aborigines, it attempts to blend a catastrophe epic with science fiction, rumbling with doleful warnings of disaster like the harangue of a salvationist full of frenzy and gin. Its science is fic-tion, but its fiction is wholesale su-

Its tone of paranoid alarm may provoke a shudder or two, but one the impression that Weir is out of control here, that be has been washed overboard and engulfed by the monstrous improbabilities of his contrived and unconvincing script. He shouts a loud "Bool"

Brocka is conveyed at secondhand.

An oriental languor hovers in the air, now and then rudely broken, as if by a thunderstorm, with as a 1968 high-school student

violent amorous episodes. But when he was a red-hot revolutionary. For this story of friendships and disillusion, he presents us to a band of his comrades afflicted with the itch for revolt. One of them committed suicide at the age of 30, hence the title.

The political activities of the 1968 gauchistes were confined to protest meetings (Goupil records one week in which there were 84) and assaults on the embassi the United States and of Latin America (Cuba, of course, excepted). Goupil also recalls his pride in being chosen as a bodyguard for the Black Pantbers.

He uses footage shot by himself and his father, a veteran camera-man, between 1966 and 1973 and provides valuable eye-witness evidence of the social explosion in France, looking back not in anger or in sorrow hut with dry, sardonic

Beverley Nichols, a bright young thing and already a well-known journalist out to make his elders sit up and take notice, wrote his autobiography when he was 25. This, as intended, was regarded as ex-tremely audacious: Nichols had a

The age of 30, as Goupil's film hints, is the dividing line between youth and full maturity, probably the last station at which one can decide on a career.

Elie Chouraqui's "Qu'est-ce qui fait courir David?" has another 30year-old taking stock of his past, complete with bittersweet flashbacks to his adolescence and 20s. These reminiscences give a feeling of dejà-vu here and there, suggesting a rerun of Claude Berri's comedies about Jewish family life. The incidents, if not unbearably boring are transparently concocted and lack the spontaneity that would spark them with contagious fun. The cast, including Charles Aznavour, Francis Huster and Anouk Aimée, is superior to its ve-



Feodor Atkine and friend in "Cinq et la peau."

By Michael Brenson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Preparing for a reinstallation of its Egyptian galleries, the Metropolitan Muse-

um of Art has discovered that 17

gold vessels that were part of an

important holding known as the Treasure of the Three Princesses

The vessels, of genuine gold but apparently modern manufacture,

were thought to be tableware from

the tomb of the three "minor"

wives, or harem favorites, of the

Pharaoh Thutmose III, who

reigned between 1504 and 1450 B.C., during the Eighteenth Dy-

The tomb, in a desert valley in

N.Y. Met Reveals Egyptian Fakes

Upper Egypt, was discovered by grave robbers in 1916. The Metro-

politan acquired the vessels in Eu-

rope between 1919 and 1922. The

objects, apparently made about

that time, are from a group of 250 items in the Mer's collection

thought to belong to the treasure.

The rest were acquired between

Of the group of 250 objects, the 17 gold vessels are, because of the gold, the most valuable items.

gold, the most valuable ideals. Other objects include glass, faience, jewelry of all kinds and sil-

ver vessels. All have been or are

still being examined as part of a

comprehensive re-evaluation pro-

cess of the estimated 40,000 works

in the Egyptian department that

began 10 years ago; all museum

1958 and the present.

Fashion in Paris à l'Américaine

By Hebe Dorsey

DARIS - The quilts, framed like giant paintings in the win-dows, are Amish from Philadelphia; the blankets are from New Mexico; the aluminum luggage is from California; the cowboy boots from — where else but Texas? — the topsiders (or boat shoes) from Massachusetts, where they are worn, summer in, summer out, by the Kennedy clan. The leather vests are from Wyoming, the jeans are the old classics — Levi's 501s - and there is a whole department of cheaper American ware, sweatshirts et. al., straight from

It is neither an Army & Navy Store, nor is it a branch of Brooks Brothers or L.L. Bean's, although it is a little bit of all of them. At La Muette, in the middle of Paris' staid 16th Arrondissement, since last August, it has been riding the crest of one of the latest fashion waves - American lifestyle fash-

Hemispheres is owned by Kim

electronic microscope, which en-

face of the gold.



10-Gallon Mitterrand

d'Estainville, a former Paris-Match journalist and popular man-abouttown, and two partners, one of whom, Jean-Sébastien Szwarc, learned the ropes at Saint Laurent's. For four years, Szwarc was assistant to Saint Laurent's business manager, Pierre Berge, of whom he says, quite simply: "He was the best."

The other partner and chief buyer, Pierre Fournier, used to run another sportswear store, Le Globe. He is terribly knowledge-able on Western gear, especially boots, which he studies in huge ca-Globe. He is terribly knowle departments undergoing major changes in installation must undertalogs, listing every style from "The Northlake Collection" to the go the same kind of systematic re-

Wellington Line."
The first Hemispheres opened in The discovery was made with the belp of the most up-to-date scientific methods and instruments. 1978, on the Avenue de la Grande Armée beyond the Arc de One important tool was a scanning Triomphe, a no-frills area where active sportswear - for authentic abled researchers to get unprece-dented magnification of the sursportsmen - was buried between cycling and boating stores. Shortly thereafter, jogging became chic and Hemispheres was made.

The microscope revealed that in-scriptions in the gold had been en-graved, rather than traced, as was The second store opened last August, and though the decor looks rock-bottom bare and simcustomary in ancient times. Tracple, it is a sophisticated concept that cost \$1 million and was deing, or incising, is shallower than engraving. The microscope also designed by Andree Putman, whose studio is well-known for Art Deco tected tiny hammer marks on each of the vessels, traditionally smoothed away by ancient craftsrevival. In fact, the new Hemispheres store, spread over two lev-els, deliberately functional and There were other factors as well spare with gray flooring and oak that led the museum's department fixtures is, in feeling at least, a glorified Army & Navy store.

of Egyptian art and department of conservacion to conclude that the With a permanent stock worth \$500,000, the three owners work vessels were fakes. Inscriptions on the beakers were found to have been partly covered up by the foldon the principle of offering classics from all over the world. Although ed edges, which suggests that, con-trary to ancient practice, the in-scriptions were applied before the works were fully fashioned. their point of view, as well as their main resources, is American, they also have merchandise from Eng-land, Austria and occasionally Spain. But by making their own fashion cocktail, they have schieved a new, durable and dif-Furthermore, when measured against comparable works, there were disparities of size and weight, "Io all areas," said Dr. Christine Lilyquist, curator of the museum's ferent look, a no-fashion fashion, a blend of Brooks Brothers and Burdepartment of Egyptian art, "the berry's. It is a Frenchman's ideal-

ized vision of le chic anglais, com-bined with the newer cult for American work clothes. Despite the rise in the dollar. Hemispheres' partners spend at least three mouths a year in the United States and have their own way of getting their shopping

done. "Of course, we go to al Stores and we visit local fairs, . as the Denver fair and the To fair. But America is such a big. cinating country," said Szw. "Occasionally, we have revived industries that would otherw have closed down. We go cruisi all over, looking for new and d ferent things; in out-of-the-w, stores we discover things that ye could not find in New York."

As an example, d'Estainvill showed a photographer's jacke designed by a former American pilot, Burt Avedon, cousin of the photographer Richard, "He was a U.S. Air Force colonel who retired some years back," d'Estainville explained. "He bought a small factory specializing in army outer wear, blousons, parkes and such."

The jacket, made of sturdy tan poplin, has two sets of breast pockets, each of which can take 18 rolls of film. Two vast pockets, and six zippered ones, accommodate all kind of photographic equip-ment, such as different-sized lenses. Another flap on the back unzips to double as a seat pocket.

Fashion and Function

The Hemispheres managers insist that the reason so much of their merchandise sells well is because it is authentic and made by pros. For instance," said d'Estain-ville, "those leather blousons from Santa Fe are made by a firm speci-alizing in mountain climbing equipment. It's more than fashion, it's function that makes those clothes beautiful." He also pointed out that they are not afraid to bring over merchandise that has no fashion status in the United States, such as J.C. Penney's Tshirts, "because Americans know

how to mass-produce quality,". The T-shirts also help to counter the accusation that Hemispheres is expensive, which it is Luchese boots (half-leather, half-alligator) can cost as much as 9,100 francs (about \$1,400) but then, d'Estainville argued, "they are the real thing. They come from San Antonio, Texas; they're not cheap copies from Taiwan." He must be doing something right because this brand of boots (not necessarily the most expensive) is invariably sold

To go with the boots, there is the whole Western paraphernalia — tapered belts, made of "safari antelope," "caribou-grained buffalo calf" and genuine everything — alligator (in five popular colors) eel, ostrich, lizard and even bos and sea furtle. Antique Western beits are embossed with floral patterns or oak leaf and acorn and fantastic feather hathands come in seven different designs.

Unexpectedly, Hemispheres got a further boost from the Dallas series - which sparked at least as much attention here as it did in the United States: All of a sudden, the Texan 10-gallon hat, quickly dubbed J.R.'s hat, took off — President François Mitterrand wore one when he visited Africa.

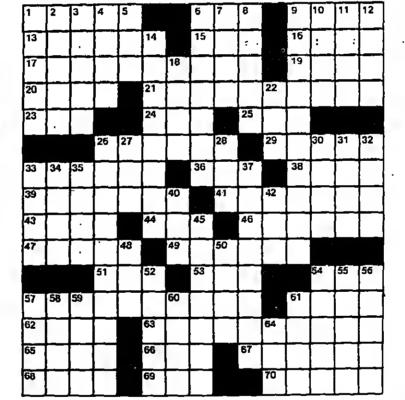
Question: Four letters meaning two-for-one (See bottom of the page for answer)

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Hasn't the weather been strange... Could it be a warning?

objects are different from what we

know to be ancient."

Aid to Western Lingo

By William E. Schmidt

SALT LAKE CITY — If Don D. Walker has his there will be a dictionary in which "git" is a verb, as in "git me some gruh"; "bushwhacker" is a noun as in one who ambushes, and "leavin" Cheyenne" is just another way to say goodbye, as in the old cowboy ballad, "Goodbye, Old Paint, I'm leavin' Cheyenne."

This is because Walker, who has a doctorate in American studies and is a professor of English at the University of Utah here, is gathering material and references for what he describes as a dictionary of Westernisms. That is, a scholarly compilation of those distinctive expressions and words and slang that were, and in some places still are, part of the vernacular of the American frontier.

"By learning more about West-ern speech, we will ultimately come to learn more about Western

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society and people and history," says Walker, who has a sign in his office that reads: "Western spoken here." The son of a southern Utah rancher, Walker, 65, has spent much of his life around cattle and

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the

no

Besides, he says, with the rapid changes now under way in the West, as a result of population growth and development of oil, gas and energy resources, he believes there is a growing urgency about recording the vernacular before it fades away. "Because of our isolation, Westerners have been able to resist the kind of homogenization

resist the kind of homogenization of language we have seen in other places," says Dr. Walker. "Now that too is changing quickly."

So far, Walker and a team of student assistants have compiled 30,000 references to individual proofs and observe drawn from a words and phrases drawn from a careful reading of Western novels. newspapers, cowboy diaries, songs, letters and ballads. Walker says there is at present no dictionary that deals exclusively with Western

words and phrases.

Take the letter B, for example. There are biscuit roller (a cook) and bobtail guard (the first guard of the night on a cattle drive), buffalo tea (what's left in a water hisle after a buffalo has wallowed there), bug juice (whisky), sod bullwhacker (driver of a bull

train). In addition to cowboy, there are cowjuice, cowpaper, cowpunction cowtown, cowpoke and cowthici. A farmer can be a plow chasen, a churn twister and a sod buster. Prairie schooners are covered wag-ons, prairie coal is buffalo chips used as fuel, prairie strawberries is another name for beans and pair

rie wolf is a coyote. And "tailor-mades" are com mercially made cigarettes, as in this reference from an early Western novel called "Heil on Horses and Women": "Give me some tailor-mades, he croaked. Twe had nothing but Bull Durham 100 smoke for the last three days."

But recording and preserving all of this is no easy task and has al-ready involved five years of labor Walker and an associate, Thomas E. Toon, a former University of Utah lexicographer who is

now at the University of Michigan. Walker, who is supported in his research by a \$11,000 grant from the University of Utah, says be is modeling his book upon the Qu-ford English Dictionary.

He expects it will be several years before he submits a finished draft to a university press for publication. In the meantime, he legards his work as slow but good

"I know I can't prove it," said Walker. "But I must admit I be-lieve Western speech to be more palaverful than most."

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Product Transplants of West African States

Mauritania Niger Cape Verde Mali Upper Volta Guinea Togo Nigeria lvory Ghana Herald Eribune

As long as currencies cannot be easily exchanged, development must wait. Tariff reduction can do little for free trade if payment difficulties are unresolved.

CURRENCIES

By Gillian Gunn

TMAGINE that over half the EEC currencies were, for all intents and purposes, inconvertible. Imag-ine that no member would accept those countries' immencies in payment for goods, either because ex-change control regulations of the product ouyer for-"hade it or because the buyer's currency was so over-(Chained at official exchange rates nobody wanted it.

13 In such conditions, EEC trade would largely re-States. Of the 16 member states, only seven have readily convertible currencies. Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta all use the CFA

. This is officially tied to the French franc, is guaranteed by the French Central Bank and thus is easily convertible into both hard currencies and the soft cur rencies of other members. Liberia's currency is similarly linked to the dollar and guaranteed by the Unit-Ared States and is equally convertible. The remaining nine members' currencies are based on various cur-Frency baskets. All are virtually inconvertible, alhough Nigeria's oil-backed naira often enjoys a brisk hisck-market trade with residents of poorer non-CFA. Thisighbors buying naira with their weaker currency as inflated rates, so as to purchase Nigerian goods not a wailable in their home country.

BOOWAS is acutely aware of the monetary problen's effect on community trade, and is addressing the issue through a two-pronged strategy. In the short tem ECOWAS will build up clearing houses to facilitate payments, and in the long term the organization diopes to create monetary union with either a single

ECOWAS currency or at least a coordinated exchange-rate system that would permit intra-ECOWAS convertibility.

The first program is already well under way. The West African Clearing House (WACH), based in Sierra Leone's capital, Freetown, serves the community's various central banks and is already facilitating ex-

changes between the governments of member states. If, the Ghanaian government wants to purchase tractors from Nigeria, for example, the WACH will credit Nigeria's account with the appropriate foreign exchange and debit Ghana's account. These are just paper accounts and no foreign exchange is actually held by the WACH. If the Nigerian government then buys some Ghanaian cocoa, Ghana's account is credited and Nigeria's debited.

Then, at the end of the quarter, the accounts are tabulated and outstanding debts settled in hard currency. In September, 1981, a senior ECOWAS official claimed the bank had done a remarkable job in boosting trade in the region.

Commercial transactions can also go through the WACH, but they must follow a circuitous route. First, the transaction starts in the local commercial bank, which forwards it to the central bank, which sends it through the WACH, which sends it on to the other party's central bank, which, in turn, directs it to the appropriate local commercial bank. A new commercial clearing house that would let commercial banks deal with each other directly without going through the central banks has been proposed, but it has not gotten off the ground.

But neither the WACH nor the commercial equiva-lent will be really effective until ECOWAS develops (Continued on Page 9S)

MAKING IT WORK

By Denis Herbstein

If ECOWAS were a schoolboy, the end of the year report would not be encouraging. Some advances, certainly, but too few and too slow. That is the opinion of the schoolmaster, the community's executive secretary for five years, Dr. Aboubacar Diaby-Ouat-

"While progress was made on some fronts," he says, "it came only after formidable obstacles had been overcome." The world economic crisis hit hard at West Africa, where many countries are at the bottom of the development pyramid. They are characterized, Dr. Ouattara reminds us, "by hav-ing a limited stock of skilled buman capital or physical infras-tructure and most of their citizens are poor. Exports are dominated by one or two primary products, subject to wide fluctuations in

At the series of ECOWAS meetings in Cotonou, Bénin, last month, Dr. Ouatiara reported the "the community is doing quite well, but I would be less than frank were I to say that there were no difficulties." One of these was that "the administrative machinery at national level is not yet operational in terms of the implementation of community decisions."

Visible Progress

But progress there has been, most visibly in telecommunica-tions, with 12 EEC firms tendering for the \$35-million project. The contract should be awarded by October. Robert Tubman, managing

director of the Lome-based ECOWAS Fund, reports a great improvement in finances in the past year. Most of the \$50-million call-up capital has been collected from members. And ECOWAS has been given full recognition as a creditworthy entity in its own right, with lines of credit from Britain, Sweden, the Enropean De-velopment Fund and the European Investment Bank — though the World Bank, the African Develop-ment Bank and BADEA (the Arab Bank for Economic Development

ment on the legal status of the fund as a multilateral financial institution. Yet, some people are becoming outspokenly impatient. Kwaku Asante, Ghana's trade minister and chairman of the board of the fund, complains that "after seven years, there is nothing to show." In Ghana, he says, "we took up the ECOWAS cause with great enthilisesm...but it has turned itself into a protocol machine. You make a protocol at one session and you come back next year to amend

in Africa) have yet to reach agree

"Even when a country has ratified and can implement a protocol, there are practical matters to over-come," Dr. Ouattara responds. Thus with trade liberalization ... each country must change customs tariffs and introduce new ones the declaration forms have to be changed. We sent out documents some months ago and each country is now preparing them, educat-ing nificials in their use before they can be effective. It all takes

Advance Toward Unity Is Slow, Obstacles Immense

Others say that these protocols are the essential building blocks of economic integration. You have to get them right, or the community goes off in the wrong direction. A drive along the coastal road from Lagos through Cotonou and Lome to Accra shows clearly that the protocol on free movement of persons is not perfect. Immigration officials are bureaucratic, long-winded and often unfriendly, though Togo is an exception.

In its report on measures taken

sions. Nigeria complains that "the liberal application of the protocol has been largely abused by some citizens of some member states who have little or no regard for law and order," adding: "ECOWAS will not mean much to the common man if there is constant threat to life and property." The trade liberalization protocol

is gradually becoming reality. There is not much official inter-African trade, but at least the way has been cleared for its increase. Ironically, unofficial trade (other-

wise known as smuggling) flour-ishes as never before. Or as it used to before Britain and France imposed their borders on West Africa a century ago. Nowadays, it is considered harmful to individual economies, and rightly so. It would not matter so much that Benin's border with Nigeria leaked like a sieve if the goods smuggled across it were manufactured in Africa. In-stead, one hears of French jumbo jets flying in cargos of gin, com-

puters, caviar, apples, wooden (Continued on Page 10S)

ENERGY Blueprint for Self-Sufficiency Drawn

E COWAS is working on an ambitious survival program aimed at making the region self-sufficient in energy as well as laying the foundation for industrial and agricultural takeoff, while at the same time improving considerably the living conditions of West Africans.

A series of proposals on energy was endorsed by the Council of Ministers in Cotonon last month. In September, financing will be sought for some of the 14 energy projects ontlined in a long report drawn up by the Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Commission under Daniel Fanx, a Sierra Leonian.

raint, a Signature Leonian.

The energy priority survival projects had been identified at a symposium held in Freetown, Signature Leone, last November. Apart from some 100 West African delegates and observers from the U.S. Agency for International Development and UNESCO, it was attended by energy experts from the United States Noticeal Academy of Science. the United States National Academy of Science, headed by Dr. Thomas Reed. The emphasis there was to increase efficiency, reduce wastage and

coordinate efforts within and among member countries in the development and utilization of all forms of energy.

There are adequate energy resources within the community — petroleum, bydro, coal, biomass, nuclear and solar, and potentially wind, geothermal and geopressure. The problems for exploiting these energy resources are a shortage of capital, technical know-how, organization, infrastructure and inadequate access to organized data bases The subregion is probably the lowest consumer of commercial energy in the world. But demand is increasing due to growing populations, declining agricultural productivity and the rate of industri-

One major hurdle that has to be immed is the lack of awareness of the energy problem in West Africa. The role of energy in the life of man has been taken generally for granted, says an Energy

Commission memorandum, "especially by the less (Confinued on Page 10S)

The IBRII Organisation pioneered the distribution of frozen fish in West Africa. And the complexities of fish distribution have created not only the largest network of cold stores in West Africa but many other activities such as

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- Fibreglass boat assembly and distribution
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The IBRII Organisation promptes trade throughout the Wadd and the activities of the Organisation are continually creating opportunities for further international business.

Telecommunications Project Near

Secretariat Will Announce Winners of \$35-Million Contract in October

By Richard Synge

WORK is now expected to start early next year on the first substantial project to be organized completely by the ECOWAS Fund and its secretariat — the first stage of a \$35-million telecommunications project to open up new links within the 16-country com-

Several of Europe's major telecommunications companies have competed for the project, and successful tenderers will be announced in October. Comprehensive plans have been drawn up for provision of transmission facilities between countries that up to now have had no direct telephone or telex contact with each other.

The fragmented political map of West Africa has kept many of its capital cities in a state of continuing dependence on the air and telephone links with Paris, London or Lisbon and there has been little incentive or money to connect with each other.

The level of daily contact between capital cities as close geographically as Conakry, Bis-sau, Banjul and Dakar remains minimal. Dis-tance is less the criterion for effective communications in West Africa than are the questions of national languages and dominant trading partners. Hence Bissan is primarily geared to communicate and to trade with Lisbon, as Banjul has up to recently been dominated by

London, although the new Scnegambian confederation may quickly forge effective Gambi-an links with Dakar.

The first ECOWAS telecommunications project is specifically designed to tackle some of these difficulties around the region. Thus, Upper Volta is to benefit from new links with Ghans, while Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Islands and Gambia are to receive new interna-

tional and national transit centers, linked with each other as well as with Mali and Ivory The project has been scaled down during notiations over the feasibility and financing preparations. Most of the potential sources of finance were hesitant about parts they consid-

ered uneconomic or unnecessary. Satellite sta-tions may not now be included, and TV trans-mission facilities will be delayed until a later Despite the ECOWAS Fund's difficulties in getting access to donors such as the World Bank, African Development Bank and Arab

Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), the telecommunications project has received promises of financing from the Italian government (conditional on Italian firms being lected for part of the work), the Skandinavis ka Enskilda Banken, Bayerische Vereinsbank and the European Investement Bank as well as the European Development Fund. The EEC has also given technical assistance worth 5400,000 and UNCTAD has provided logisti-

The original \$35-million project would have included a total of eight international links, eight national projects and transit centers and would have affected 13 of the 16 ECOWAS countries. Parts of this program will now have to be delayed to a later stage.

Rail Projects

The delays that have beset the start-up of the telecommunications project could presage similar difficulties for other ECOWAS projects, such as rail or road projects affecting more than one country.

Problems have arisen not only over compet-ing politically influenced pressures but also the ECOWAS secretariat's lack of experience and trained personnel. Therefore, the success of the arrangements for the first project will be a challenge to the small dedicated team now

ng the organization. "Aid agencies, export credit agencies and banks in Western countries all have an inbuilt reluctance to multirecipient schemes," said a source close to the ECOWAS Fund. "We have

to prove that we have the expertise as well as the necessary authority to undertake these projects on behalf of the whole community."

Awaiting attention is a vast list of further projects, which have been roughly valued at \$2 billion in total. If the telecommunications project works out, ECOWAS will be gushing for progress on at least 48 road transport projects, 60 air transport projects and a further 12

Nigeria Takes a Linguistic Leap, With French a Priority

By Francois-Xavier Harispe

L AGOS - Look at the map; all our neigh-bors speak French. Cameroon in the east, Niger up in the north and Benin on the western side."

The Nigerian who is talking is convinced that the teaching of French is a priority. He teaches French in a secondary school in eastern Nigeria. That's why the teaching of French is compulsory in secondary schools," he noted. "Unfortunately, we lack teachers, and this official obligation has little follow-

Northeastern Nigerians go marketing in Maroua and Garoua in northern Cameroon, while the Abeokuta traders in western Nigeria talk with delight of the Benin and Togo markets where they find all the forbidden lace and materials that they smuggle into Nigeria. Fidgin English is not always the solution.

and French is becoming increasingly vital. The same applies to other kinds of smugging. West African fashion being usually designed in Senegal or the Ivory Coast.

According to the statistics of the cultural services of the French Embassy in Lagos, the cally foreign organization involved in the teaching of French in Nigeria, about I million young Nigerians learn French from about 2,000 teachers. The teaching in quality and number of hours varies according to the states. Thus, the Christian south traditionally enjoys a better arrangement and more schools than a better arrangement and more schools than the north. But according to the embassy, Anambra, in the east, which has got the best teaching methods at the moment, has only one school out of three where French is actually

In Sokoto state, in the northwest, the predominantly Moslem homeland of President Shehu Shagari, 6,000 students learn French and only 4,000 learn Arabic, according to offi-

cial Ministry of Education figures.

At the College of Education in Uyo, in the southeast, 120 students learn from the nine lecturers of the French department on how to become teachers. Nine years ago, the first French participator arrived in Uyo to organize the teaching of French. Starting from almost nothing, he worked through the Ministry of Education in Calabar, the state capital, to set up an inspectorate division for French, he mspecied all the secondary schools where French was taught, organized refresher courses for the teachers and went on to the College of Education in Uyo, where he started teaching

how to teach foreign languages.

In those days, the college was only teaching the language and no pedagogy nor methodology to its 35-member student French department. Things have changed in Uyo, as elsewhere in Nigeria. The French Embassy now has 38 technical assistants all over the country who are concerned only with the teaching of

Out of those 38, 13 are pedagogical advisers to ministries of education, five are lecturers in colleges of education (there are 40 colleges of education and advanced teachers' training colleges in Nigeria), five are attached to the universities (there are 19 of them at the moment), four teach in language centers, another four are employed at the Lagos Center for Foreign Languages, which is run by the Ministry of External Affairs, one works with the federal television to launch programs in French and aix are involved with the four Alliances Françaises, the traditionnal French center for

learning French.
The French Embassy in Lagos offered for 1981 about 940 months of scholarship abroad, of which one-third takes place in Lomé and about two-thirds in France.

Lomé has made big efforts in become a West Africa center for French. An international al course of French for lecturers from all over English speaking West Africa takes place there every year. Last year, 75 Nigerians, 25 Ghanaians, 18 Sierra Leonians and seven Gambians met there for six weeks at the Université du Bénin," the nuly university in

The university has set up a special center, Le Village dn Bénin, for foreigners willing to learn French. Courses are organized all year long, with little French staffing and quite a lot of Togolese lecturers. It first started in 1974 with about 250 students for a six-week summer COURSE.

English a Priority

"Of course, the teaching in Nigeria is not what you expect it to be in Europe," says one of the French advisers. "The priority in Niger. is is English as far as languages are concerned, and with the teaching of vertucular languages, French only comes in third position and then the quantity of students makes it impossible to use our audiovisual methods [when 90 percent of the schools have no electricity].

"If you think in terms of the students expressing themselves, in a classroom of 50 children, when it's not up to a hundred, one hour's lesson only leaves about 20 seconds per child far expressing himself in the new language, and they only have at best three lessons per week, not taking into account the very repetitive strikes, the day when children have to cut the grass in the compound, or the days during the rainy season when rain pounding on the zinc roof changes the classroom into a big drum where nothing else can be heard. That's why we are promoting a "con-tact" method claborated in and for Nigeria...

IMMIGRATION Benefits of Free Movement May Outweigh the Problems

THE colorful and boisterous L crowd shuffled around the Nigerian border post with Benin. Despite the humidity and the hot sun, they jostled for attention at the passport office window, shout-ing their names to an apparently unmoved passport officer.

Only 200 yards from the oppressive bustle of the border post, a thin stream of vendors, traffickers in everything from lace to hard liquor, and black market currency dealers cross the border line unhindered, like an army of worker ants. It might seem unjust to the increasingly sweaty West Africans passport office that so many others

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The free passage of fellow citizens within ECOWAS has caused considerable exasperation within Nigeria and that other favorite of the migrant in search of work, the waiting patiently for service at the Ivory Coast. Because of the comparative wealth of their economies. are passing without problems, the two countries have problems that ply the coastal trade are subthe two countries have proved magnets for the poor from economically pressed countries such ject to the border checks. The rest

Feeling in Nigeria runs very high against the immigrants, who

been aggressive editorials in some of the Nigerian papers urging stricter controls on immigration.

The low status of fellow African workers wheo they travel was graphically illustrated in two tragea patrol wagon by the Nigerian po-lice. Despite their anguished cries, they were left to die. The following year, a similar oumber died in an Abidjan prison cell.

Although in both cases the gov-

'In a sense, the provision of free movement in the ECOWAS charter is simply a

recognition of the absurdity of the colonial borders ...'

unsympathetic. It is invariably the anti-social elements of the immi-gration wave that have caught the attention of the press, leading Nigeria, for one, to suggest the con-

country to keep out undesirables, The idea of a fence may sound ludicrous but it does illustrate the extent of the problem confronting any country wishing to stop immigration through West Africa's po-rous borders. What convinced even more Nigerians that immigra-tion could be harmful to the national interest was the December, 1980, Kano riots, led by a Moslem fundamentalist, in which many of those taking part were from other West African countries.

More rational minds in the governments of ECOWAS countries have stressed the benefits that the free movement of people has achieved for some member nations. In the Ivory Coast, it has provided the necessary 2 million

African workers who are the backlike the Kano riots, Nigeria will grant labor has filled the gap.
It has also provided Nigeria

with some of the most able teaching staff in its educational system. Since universal primary education

are accused of contributing largely was introduced five years ago, the to the high crime rate in cities like educational system bas been under Lagos. Whole areas have been giv- immense strain and the quality of on over to the newcomers, such as teachers has gone down considerathe heavily Ghanaian-populated bly. Yet, with the help of slums of Maroko, and there have Ghanaian teachers. Nigeria two years ago showed better results in the West African examinations than Ghana for the first time since independence.

The other side of the coin is that countries like Ghana bave suffered dies. In 1979, several dozen immi- a considerable drift of trained grant African workers died of suf- manpower throughout the econofocation when they were piled into my. For the time being, the country's disastrous economic situation means that the drain has not been felt very acutely. But it has suffered the brunt of the young men returning to Ghana after a life of crime in Lagos. The Ghanaians reernments apologized publicly, the fer to them in disgust as the mood of both countries was clearly "Agege boys," after a major road

in the Nigerian capital. The drift into the more prosperous areas has also exacerbated the already serious problems of finding young farm labor in the Sahelian regions. But in return, they send back earnings, which, in the case of Upper Volta, account for a substantial part of the coun-try's hidden earnings.

Few Documents

Despite the unpopularity of the mass immigration in some of the richer and poorer countries, the question facing nadonal authori-des is what they can do about it anyway. Few of the travelers have documents — although the people of Niger recently lined up for days in the compound of their embassy in Lagos for papers - and those who do frequently do not present

In a sense, the provision of free movement in the ECOWAS charstruction of a fence around the ter is simply a recognition of the country to keep out undesirables, absurdity of the colonial borders that the countries of Africa inherited. Frontiers become meaningless when a goatherd has to bring his flock back and forth from its traditional pastures or when a cattle driver wants to take his animals to the market.

Only on the main roads can legislation be enforced, and there border guards are usually open to some financial inducement, During a recent crossing of the To-golese border with Benin, the officer inspecting automobile papers systematically demanded payment of 100 CFA francs from each passer-by. On the Nigerian side, a Nigerian businessman fought with a passport officer after be refused to comply with a singularly unsub-de demand for a bribe.

bone of the country's thriving agri-undoubtedly again experience cultural sector. The Ivory Coast's widespread calls for stricter cooown population has kept away trols oo immigration and a grow-from much of the badly paid man-ing bout of xenophobia. But until ual work oo the farms, and immi-it has some effective means of policing a system of immigration controls without the sort of brutality witnessed in the patrol wagoo inci-dent, they are likely to remain only ideas. -ECOWAS

Desire for Unity Traced in History

By Antony Hopkins

ECOWAS is concerned, rightly, with the future shape of its domain, but its rationale and legitimacy are located in the past. Antecedents are conventionally found in initiatives taken at the end of colonial rule; in fact, ECOWAS can be placed in a perspec-tive that long antedated the modern Age of Planning

Trends toward regional cooperation in West Africa can be traced as far back as historical evidence itself. Pressures making for self-sufficiency were countered, in varying degrees, by incentives derived from imbalances in natural and human resources.

Differences between ecological zones encouraged the exchange of goods between sahel, savanna and forest. Labor migration was promoted by the prevailing land-labor ratio: Fishermen traversed the length of the Niger; pastoralists followed the orbit of their herds: farmers colonized land and founded settlements; traders created mobile and far-flung frontiers of exchange. With people and goods traveled ideas— no protocol was oeeded to advance the spread of Islam along the caravan roads. In short, a degree of economic integration existed in West Africa long be-fore the creation of ECOWAS and long before the

coming of the Europeans.

The allocation of factors of production was also bound up with the intervention of the state. The his-tory of the ancient states of Ghana, Mali and Songhai is intimately connected with attempts to monopolize complementary economic units and to capture long-

distance trade routes. By taxing the wealth derived from extra-subsistence activides, indigenous states were able to support a bureaucracy, a military machine and the elements of a high culture. By constraining the movement of unfree persons they were able, too, to command labor on favorable terms. The rise, the fall and the intervening rivalries of indigenous states cannot be understood without reference to the constant struggle to create or

to dominate regional economic integration. With the advent of colonial rule at the end of the 19th century, novel techniques of integration made their appearance. Railways, motor vehicles, telephones and airplanes eventually were used to strengthen traditional links and to create new ones. The motivations, however, remained essentially unchanged: By harnessing complementary economic units, the white leaders, like their indigenous predecessors, sought to raise living standards and to generate taxable income.

Agricultural Africa supplied industrial Europe; labor from the hinterlands was sent to man the farms of the coastal export sectors. The new governments, like those they replaced, also tried to regulate the flow of migrant labor in the interest of civil order, and their poliocal boundaries created division as well as unity. French West Africa, with its federal structure and dis tinctive Gallic administrative and cultural assump tions, was light-years away from British West Africa, with its four separate colonies and its pragmatic Anglo-Saxoo approach to government.

Early opposition to European rule among West Africa's educated elite appealed to unity across political boundaries. Pan-Africanism envisaged a world of eth-nic solidarity allied to industrial advance. In the event, pan-Africanism retained its emotional and ideological appeal but proved politically unviable. After World War II, opposition to colonialism flourished within the political units that the Europeans had created. Nationalism became the slogan.

The four British colonies achieved their independence independently. The Federation of French West

Africa split into segments largely because the strong states (Senegal and the Ivory Coast) were travelling to continue to subsidize weaker states.

With the end of colonial rule, some of the newly created states began to revive pan-Africanist ideals The age-old motives for intra-regional integration had lost none of their force, and a new and powerful in-centive arose as industrialization programs began to be implemented. Similarly, the age-old motives for resisting integration manifested themselves as states that feared subordination took refuge being their recently acquired sovereignty. The ensuing diplom

dialogue, a characteristic mixture of rhetoric and real-politik, fell into two phases.

In the 1960s, Kwane Nkrumah's Ghana, conscious of its position at the head of the anti-colonial struggle and backed by reserves from cocoa exports, made the running but finished exhausted. In the 1970s Nigeria. rapidly emerging as the wealthiest as well as the largest and most populous state in West Africa, set the

Nigeria, with the most ambitious economic plans in West Africa, had the motive; the discovery of oil and the rapid rise in oil prices gave it the means, and the ending of the civil war provided the opportunity. Other states, notably Senegal and the Ivory Coast, viewed Nigeria's expansion with suspicion and alarm. They expressed their opposition in their anti-federal policy during the Nigerian civil war, and in the formation in 1973 of the CEAO (Communante Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest), which sought to preempt a Nigerian-led economic grouping.

Nigeria's vigorous response was greatly assisted by the technique of "spraying," a term that Nigeria has contributed to the language of financial diplomacy. Opponents and neutrals were bought out or won over by financial inducements and by threats of exclusion from the opportunities offered by the oil-rich state. When ECOWAS was formed in 1975, it was an essentially Nigerian creation, and its existence today remains dependent on Nigerian funding.

The historical context sketched here suggests two conclusion. First, it is apparent that there has always been an economic community in West Africa. Its shape and significance have changed over the conni-ries, but its persistent strength has been its informality, which in turn has come from natural complementariness. Second, the role of the state has been at once pervasive and ambiguous. Governments have tried to generate and control intra-regional cooperation, but their actions have had costs as well as benefits. They have created economic opportunities and maintained political stability. They have also constrained freedom of movement and spent the proceeds of taxation approach of of taxation appr approductively.

The competing claims of integration and localism are probably more powerful today than at any time in the past. The balance between alternatives cannot be struck without reference to diverse territorial standpoints. Nigeria sees itself as the "good neighbor," bringing development to the rest of West Africa. Some smaller countries view naira diplomacy at an

undisguised bid for regional begemony.

To date, ECOWAS has achieved more by proclamation than in performance, Ultimately, however, its significance lies in what it represents for the future development of West Africa. If ECOWAS succeeds, it will undoubtedly become a vehicle for Nigeria's ex-pansion. Yet Nigeria's gains need not be bought at the expense of its neighbors. Big may not be beautiful, but the advantages of scale can be shared by others. In oegotiating the terms of affiliation, the mem-bers of ECOWAS can draw upon centuries of experience in regional cooperation.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN

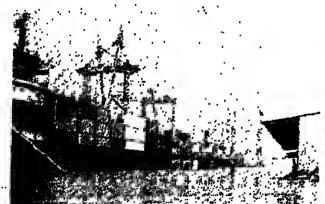
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Headquarters and branches



A regional port, which has a special status as an instrument for sub-regional economic cooperation.

The port of Cotonou is the seaport for the Republic of Niger.

It is also the port providing the quickest access to the east of Mali and the south and east of the Republic of Upper Volta.

Existing installations

On the Quai Commercial:

4 miscellaneous-cargo berths that can accommodate simultaneously 4 ships of an average length of

New since December 1981:

2 standard berths of 180 m each: I container berth of 220 m.

An RO-RO berth will be ready in the fourth quarter of 1982.

On the transverse quay:

1 berth for tankers and heavy materials of 200 m; berth for loading vegetable oils of 160 m;

1 100-m secondary berth for trawlers;
1 outside berth of 200 m equipped with valve pneumatic fenders.

Storage facilities

4 cargo warehouses of 3,750 m² each;

2 cargo warehouses of 6,000 m2 each;

1 container park of 65,000 m²; -60,000 m² of asphalted yard; -Large areas with numerous use possibilities. There are in addition enormous capacities for covered and non-covered storage, as well as tanks for hydrocarbons and vegetable oils, in the port zone and outside. The basin is dredged to a depth of 11 meters below

There are modern installations for fishing: cold stores and an icemaking plant.

For ship repairs and careening there is a 250-ton ship lift and a well-equipped repair shop.

The Port of Cotonou has a wide range of handling equipment, including large-capacity forklift trucks (35 to 40 t), a 50-tonne mobile crane, etc.

Facilities for bunkering with fuel and diesel oil and drinking water.

TRAFFIC TRENDS

1970: 599,816 tonnes 1975: 755,308

1980: 953,039 , including 224,484 tonnes for neighbouring countries (Nigeria, Upper Volta, Mali).

1,166,038 tonnes, including 342,162 tonnes for neighbouring countries.



TOURING IN BÉNIN

The People's Republic of Bénin with its historical vestiges, its lake villages unique in the world, its varied landscapes, its religious traditions (Bénin is the cradle of Voodoo), its national parks and big game reserves is a country of predilection for tourism, a synthesis of Africa.

In fact Benin offers the visitor, in a small area, everything he wishes to find in Africa: beaches of coconut groves (Ouidah, Grand-Popo, Agoue); lagunas, rivers and streams where fish abound (Porto-Novo, Cotonou, Ouidah, Grandwhere fish abound (Porto-Novo, Cotonou, Ouidah, Grand-Popo, Malanville; garden freshness in the palm groves (country of Bas-Queme); lake villages on piles (Aguegue, Ganvié); historical museums of Abomey and Ouidah, ethnographic at Porto-Novo: homes clinging to the rocks of the mounts of Dassa Zaume, concealed behind tropical vegetation or clinging to the bare slopes of the Tanekas hills; Bariba and Dendis horsemen (Parakou and Djougou): fortresses of the Somba population in the Atacora massif; abundant and varied fauna in the national parks of the "W" and the Pendjari in the northern savannahs; especially living folklore and art; all of which making it possible, with sustained interest, to art; all of which making it possible, with sustained interest, to find that a few hours from Europe, in a pleasant climate, what the people of industrialized countries are seeking for in order to relax, get away from things, change ideas.

Tourist sites and curiosities

— The Atlantic province

Cotonou: "Koutounou" (whose name means in the Fon national language "on the banks of the lagoon of death") developed with the end of the slave trade. Cotonou offers the travellers arriving in Bénín the charm of a coastal resort which has developed harmoniously alongside the small fishing village which was there o century ago. A modern town. Cotonou is the economic capital supported by the activity of its 192,000 inhabitants. Its enchanting beaches eroke Polynesia. Amidst the coconut groves and filians smart multicoloured villas line up as far as the centre of the modern town facing the ocean, with the Presidential paloce and a large daily market (the Ganhi market).

The African residential districts are bordered by wide avenues which limit the blocks of houses known as the 'squares" of Cotonou. You find Africa noisy and colourful, in the centre of the town, the area of the market and commercial activity. Dan Topka takes place every four days at the end of the laguna, an extraordinary market where can be found the most unexpected goods, sign of the country's economic vitality.

Welcome Bénin



Ministère du Tourisme de l'Artisanat et des Loisirs Direction du Tourisme COTONOU, B.P. 032985 Tél.: 315179

Office National du Tourisme et de l'Hôtellerie **ONATHO** COTONOU B.P. 89 Tél.: 313217 - Tèlex: 5032 République Populaire du Bénin. to the long con

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Steps Toward Communitywide Force Made; Defining Foe Is Controversial

By Kenneth Mackenzie

Versial ground by passing a protocol setting up an ECOWAS de-fense force. The protocol needed to be ratified by the individual member inities and the defense force is not yet in operation, but there is reason to Helleve that the plan will come into effect later this year.

This is controversial partly because it marks a definite move on the

part of the organization into the political field. The original brief seven years ago was wide. The West African leaders at that first meeting in "Times talked about multilateral cooperation in the fields of "industry, Shinsport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, monetary, financial, social and cultural matters."

Annual matters, the matters, the matters, social and culpital matters, and the special opinions of tariffs. And politics must enter into any attempt at a common market, as the European experience has shown. In West Africa, the opinions on the free movement of people is another example of a deeply political subject. But defense crosses the Rubicon, as it were.

Some Opposition

There is reason to believe that there was some opposition to the idea and the ECOWAS secretariat, mostly for practical reasons: it will cause a range amount of work, divisive strain and expense, while bringing only admitted benefits. However, being loyal civil servants, the men of the regimentatiat will, of course, now do their best to carry out the wishes of

Among the heads of state at Freetown there was strong political arguwhen lasting late into the night. The main opposition came from the left Benin, Guinea-Bissan, Mah and Cape Verde.

Another big question was against whom is the defense force going to high? And the left-wingers might have some cause for distrust.

All of the former President of Senegal, said the defense agreement was designed to fight destablization on the continent. "All of those revisions that do not profess Marxistral enjoying or progressives have reventries that do not profess Marxism-Lenisnism or progressivism have decided to fight," he said. "Today, Communism has appeared in Chad, cahe central point in Africa, linking up with Ethiopia in the east and Alignos in the south, via the Congo.

He added that it was not Col. Moamer Kadhafi's Libyan troops that

**The ECOWAS protocol emphasizes that the force is intended solely after defensive purposes: it will be brought into existence only when the planting integrity of a member state of ECOWAS is endangered. (Chail, it should be remembered, is not a member).

However, it is sometimes difficult to draw the line between an internal teroit possibly assisted from a neighboring state, and an invasion. Diffithe distinctions also arise when some constant which we so with Afghanistan and the Soviet Uninctions also arise when some elements within a state call for in The existence of French garrisons in several of the Francophone HCOWAS states could be a source of difficulty.

The protocol will not create a standing force. But each member state

off enmark part of its forces for use in an ECOWAS force if needed for definite against external aggression. nic against external aggression.

There are huge problems to be overcome. Troops from Niger and Liberts have no common language, for instance, and there are difference. in military traditions, armament and methods of operation between the inglophone and francophone countries.

The nagging doubt remains about whether overcoming these difficul-

lies will be worthwhile. The experience of the Organization of African Unity peace-keeping force in Chad is not encouraging. It is difficult to see when an ECOWAS force could be used. During the recent tensions Stehn Shagari made it absolutely plain that he did not want ECOWAS

in play any part.

In it Libyan troops moved into Niger, for instance, could a force be a simpled quickly enough to help? Would men from Ghana, Benin or limbia be willing to lay down their lives for such a cause? Would they be release in Niger? And is this what ECOWAS is for?

Trade Progress Hindered by Cross-Border Trafficking

THE HOST CITY of this year's ECOWAS meetings, Cotonou, is full of examples of how necessary a full economic union is in West Africa and also of how difficult it will be to implement.

As a key access way to Nigeria, Cotonou is importing large quantities of goods nominally for internal consumption but often on-traded or sunggled to Nigeria. Cars, cigarettes, champagne, fur coats and lace all pass through Cotonou on their way to the ever-growing Nigerian market for these and other goods, import bans notwithstanding.

Nigerians come to Cotonou to buy consumer goods unobtainable at home or else only at prohibitive prices. There is also a thriving black market in hard currencies in Benin, much to the detriment of the Nigerian naira, as Benin is endowed with the French-backed CFA franc.

Cotonon is also one of the routes by which non-African tertiles, shoes and batteries, all of which are also made in Nigeria, enter that country, seriously undermining the Nigerian industrial sector. Moreover, in the past Bénin has been an important route by which Nigeria has lost revenue from one of its most swingly except has lost revenue from one of its most valuable agricultural exports, cocoa.

Factor in Evolution

Although a French-speaking and nominally So-cialist country, Bénin is increasingly influenced by its proximity to English-speaking and freewheeling Nigeria. Neither side has so far shown any great desire to alter the course of the relationship, which is becoming an important factor in the evolution of both countries. both countries.

Illicit cross-border trade is enormous throughout West Africa, and until countries can undertake funmental measures to stamp it out or find ways of legalizing it, the ECOWAS program of "trade liber-alization" that nominally started last year, has very little meaning or chance of success.

The new Ghans government points out that offi-cial trade between West African states is "negligible or zero" and it has therefore expressed a "general disillusionment" with aspects of the ECOWAS program such as the lifting of trade barriers. Sin views have been expressed privately by officials of other governments and by industrialists and finan-

"The problem facing ECOWAS is that there is no trade in the real sense between the member countries, although there is substantial trans-shipment through coastal states to inland ones like Mali, Up-per Volta and Niger," a U.S. banker asserted.

For ECOWAS executive secretary Dr. Aboubacar Diaby-Ouattara, the main priorities at present are to resolve the definitions of priority products, "community enterprises," import duties and taxes



TO MARKET: Official trade between West African states is negligible, but the unofficial market is an important one; and is a comenting factor between communities of the region.

and to undertake preliminary promotion of intraregional trade activities where none exist.

Important Stabilizer

Ironically, however, the samigating of goods be-tween the countries of West Africa is both a comenting factor between the communities of the region and an increasingly important stabilizer against the economic problems facing more and

There is now no country in West Africa that has not had to cope with balance-of-payments difficul-ties in the past 12 months. Nigeria provided the most recent and speciacular example of a country having to adjust to falling revenues from its most important export, in this case oil. It is a problem with which Senegal has long been familiar with its peanuts, as has Chana with its cocce, Sierra Leone and Liberia with their iron ore, and Guinea with its

While many countries' economic establishments

have been tied to obtaining revenue from one dominant export, the commercial activity on the ground in West Africa has been finetuating according to the earning power of the population and, in the food markets, is a constant reminder and measure of the ability of the population to survive in the most difficult of conditions.

With the average per capita income in West Africa reportedly under \$1,000 a year, there are constant problems of adequate nutrition, now that meat and the more essential food commodities are traded at prices ever closer to those anywhere in the world market. In these circumstances an important activity sustaining the standard of living is petty trading in all commodities and at all levels, and by its nature this trade involves the same irregularity that characterizes the relationship between Nigeria

ECOWAS has not yet been able to address itself satisfactorily to the questions of smuggling and ir-regular trade. Its removal of tariffs on raw materials last year had no great impact because the traffic had never yielded significant revenue.

The progressive removal of tariffs on industrial goods will, however, be of some practical benefit in that by this means there could be some reduction of dependence on European and American suppliers. The ECOWAS secretariat has drawn up criteria to classify industrial companies in West Africa and a general list of products is being liberalized over the

The so-called "relatively industrialized" countries of Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Senegal will liberalize soonest, according to the ECOWAS time-table, but at present the industries of these countries are in few cases functioning efficiently enough to offer good products at competitive prices, while to offer good products at competitive prices, while in Ghana, in particular, industry is hardly function-ing at all.

Duplicating Industries

Moreover, the industries in existence in these countries duplicate each other exactly, with canncountries duplicate each other exactly, with canning, food processing, batteries, pharmaceuticals, vehicle assembly, textiles, footwear, vegetable-oil mills, sawmilling, brewing and bottling, all having a difficult enough time surviving in their own environment without having the added problem of marketing abroad. In some cases distances are a binderner with the problem of forces are a binderner with the problem of forces. drance, with the number of frontiers posing difficulties in land transport.

The greatest obstacles to West African economic unity are the imbalance between countries' levels of economic activity and the absence of freely conventible currencies. The countries that have detached themselves from currency support have undergone the most difficult times up to now, and there is no antee that the others will not eventually undergo the same stresses.

Whatever measures are taken in harmonizing industries and regularizing currency dealings in West Africa, there are still some directly relevant needs to be filled that can only come about by heavy intment and political commitment. The jointly owned Cimao cement plant in Togo is one example owned Cimao cement plant in logo is one example.

Nigeria is also investing in a project to supply highquality iron ore from Guinea for its Ajoakuta blast
furnace, and there will soon be substantial interWest African trade in crude oil from new produc-

The growth of inter-West African trade will be not so much because of ECOWAS as despite it. But it is generally agreed that ECOWAS has some vital important roles to play, first in monitoring and only later in trying to manage the loose and often clusive West African economy.

Trade, Development Depend on Solving Problems With Currencies

some sort of monetary coordination, for all transactions will still have to pass through the foreign-exchange intermediary.

Last year, the community asked the IMF to prepare a study on the convertibility of ECOWAS currencies as the first step toward a monetary union.

"But in the end it's really a political decision that

ECOWAS must take," the source said, "and the IMF cannot make that decision for them." Among the difficult issues to be addressed is the mestion of the CFA countries' reluctance to abandon e security of franc zone membership in favor of any

w ECOWAS 2008.

Though the CFA is directly convertible into hard currency, the many weak currencies within ECOWAS would almost certainly cause a community currency to be less robust.

Liberia would similarly be loathe to give up its di-rect U.S. dollar convertibility. Nigeria could also pose a problem. It would not want the oil-backed naira' diluted by the weak currencies.

ECOWAS officials claim that the existence of the zone will not hinder ECOWAS monetary coopera-tion. In June, 1981, Dr. Abonbacar Diaby-Ousttara, executive secretary of ECOWAS, told West Africa magazine, "It [the franc zone] in a way is a blessing. That union makes a point: that a group of developing countries can, if things are done properly, come up with a viable monetary union."

However, to follow the franc zone's example, ECOWAS would have to find an outside guarantor of the new currency, just as France guarantees the CPA france. But ECOWAS money is unlikely to find a similar fairy godmother.

In light of these difficulties a far more realistic pro-posal than a single currency would be a system of convertibility links.

A series of adjustments would have to be devised so that overvalued currencies such as the Ghansian cedi, the strong but inconvertible Nigerian nairs and the convertible CFA franc and Liberian dollar would all link up in some mutually acceptable network.

Given the political and economic implications of such an agreement, with devaluations of the weaker currencies almost certainly required, such a project is sure to be a long time in gestation, with a single ECOWAS currency even further down the line.

So, for the time being the convertibility problem will continue to plague ECOWAS trade, with most transactions between members forced along the inef-- ficient and costly route of local carrency converted to

hard currency and then converted back to the neighbor's local currency. Only the CFA countries can trade easily among

themselves. And their link to the French franc guarantees ongoing French domination of their forcign trade. Industrialization in all ECOWAS countries, both

the strong and weak currency members, will also be held back by the lack of convertibility. Many countries' markets are too small to justify the large investments modern manufacturing operations require. A project often becomes feasible only if it can supply neighboring markets. As long as currencies cannot be easily exchanged

such industrial development remains a dream for the future. And of course, the reduction of tariffs between members will do little to promote free trade as long as payment difficulties are unresolved.



GHAN

THE 31st DECEMBER **REVOLUTION, 1981**



On 24 September, 1979, Ghana embarked on constitutional rule when the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council handed over the reins of government to a civilian administration with the hope that Ghana, once the shining "black star" of

Africa, could recover from years of economic slump.

By 31st December, 1981, however, two years of this experiment had brought Ghana nowhere near this dream. The signs on the wall clearly indicated that Ghanans were yearning for a change, a change that could make them realise the dream of their independence won some 25 years ago.

The new year was to usher in this much expected dream. At 11 a.m. on Thursday, 31st December, 1981, the familiar voice of Fit.-Lt. J.J. Rawlings was heard on the radio. He announced that the government of the People's National Party under Dr. Hilla Limann had been overthrown, and a "holy war" launched.
"This was not a coup d'etat," he said, but a revolution that would "transform the

socio-economic structure of the society."

Fit.-Li. Rawlings said that he had come to the studio not to impose himself on the pation but to create the conditions for farmers, workers, soldiers, the rich and the poor to be part of the decision-making process. Decisions, be emphasized,

should no longer be left in the hands of the few.

Ha said that the period of the PNP regime had been years of "repression."
The return of Fit. Lt. J.J. Rawlings means different things to different classes of people. To the ordinary workers, farmers, fishermen, the unemployed and the down-trodden, "the SAVIOUR" had come again.

Memories of June 4th, 1979, were suddenly recovered. To the elize ruling classes it was a return to the AFRC days. The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) under the same Fit.-Lt. J.I. Rawlings had come to reign for a period of nearly four months. The Council had attacked corruption, mismanagement, exploitation and the get-rich-quick attitude of Ghanians and in a short space of four months endeared itself to the broad masses of the people. The four months had given confidence to the worker and had generated a new awareness among the people.

Vet, no sooner had the civilian administration taken over (September 24, 1979) than the few gains of June 4 were suppressed. The government of Dr. Limann kept than the few gains of June 4 were suppressed from the Armed Force; June 4th were humsed; suspected soldiers were dismissed from the Armed Force; June 4th were humsed; suspected soldiers were dismissed from the Armed Force; Fig. 11. Rawlings himself was retired from the Air Force, and all attempts were Pit-12. Rawlings himself was retired from the Air Force of the AFRC.

While tightening "security" to maintain "stability", the People's National Party, under Dr. Limann, were unable to deal with the growing economic crisis.
The opposition parties, realizing the impotence of the PNP to deal with vital issues. of the moment, made plans for a merger to unseat the government at the next elections (June 1982). Workers' hopes were dashed when at the height of hyperinflation, black marketing, hourding, profiteering and price-rise the Limann government announced that they could not control prices. (The speed with which prices went down during the AFRC era was fresh in people's minds).

Radical students, progressive movements, and even the youth wing of the People's National Party itself, bitnerly criticised the government for lack of political direction. A successor party of Dr. Nkrumah's Convention People's Party (CPP), as the party adherents claimed, was expected to be dynamic, progressive and revolutionary but the PNP in power failed to meet the expectation of the people.

By 31st December, 1981, the frustation of a great majority of the people was quite evident. Exodus of manpower to the neighbouring countries was a common phenomenon. The foreign exchange coffers were empty. Over 90,000 tons of cocoa had been locked up in the hinterland. Government expenditure could be met only through borrrowing from the banks, and a constant printing of money had brought the value of the cedi, the local currency, to a disgraceful low. The productive sector was almost depleted, and the Government's Trade Liberalization Policy had shifted attention and resources to distribution — "bny and sell". Corruption became rife and armed robbery was resurfacing. Meanwhile, foreign financial control of the country's economy was increasing in strength every day.

Jerry Rawlings was concerned about "those who have been toiling and sweat in the factories, in the fields, those humiliated workers, soldiers, policemen since September 24, 1979 suffering for little or no reward". He says: "To have simply sax back and watch things go on and lose the ability to react would have been inhuman." And "the reaction of 31st December, 1981 was a human outcome of

Ghanians, according to J.J. Rawlings, have seen enough of a traditional form of

leadership which abandons the people once it is in power. Hence, the need for the

people's involvement The response of Ghanzians to the call to form defence committees was almost simultaneous. Within a month of the cell by Fit-Lt. Rawlings about 1,000 People's Defence Committees were formed in the Acura Region above – in the factories, offices, work places, berracks and in the communities. Other towns and villages embraced it with all enthusiasm "to defend the democratic rights of the neonle and expose corruncion.

After only four months of the Revolution, a number of positive achievements already stand to the credit of the PNDC.

A general consciousness among the people that the destiny of the country lay in their hards has become very effective. Without any prompting, defence committees and other communities have undertaken clean-up campaigns, pochole filling, other forms of voluntary labour and business houses have donated huge sums of money towards road rehabilitation and other social services. One of the most outstanding voluntary programme: has been undertaken by the youth. Students of the three

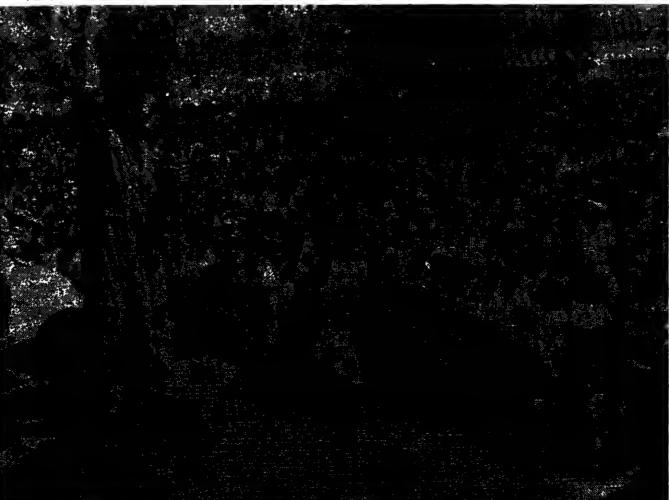
support of the new Government.

universities and other institutions of higher learning abandoned their classrooms and spread themselves around the country and worked day and night. They evacuated cocos, rebagged fertilizers, patrolled the country's borders, initiated village development projects and engaged in political education of the masses.

When the students returned to campus in April last, the vacuum did not take long to fill. Task Forces have been found in every region, and the job the students is

Prices of commodities and services are under constant pressure to reduce. Pollowing appeals initially made by PNDC to landlords, traders and other categories of business concerns, 15 to 30 per cent cuts were voluntarily amounced. But the government was still not arisined. In March, the Reat Law was pessed, reducing rents by 50 per cent. In the same month, new transport faces were published. Then in April, the Ministry of Trade released new prices of commodities from the berest essential like soap to a hundrious item file television.

The expected effect of all these is to make life easier for the majority of the people who are in the low-income group.



Flt-LL J.J. Rawlings, Chairman of the ruling Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, addressing workers in Accra during a massive demonstration in

One of the first economic measures taken was the suspension of the 1981-82 budget for the entire public services presented by the Limann administration. Nominal rolls of staff in the public services have been compiled, and a new budget is expected to be presented soon.

While efforts continue to reduce wastage in the system and give the cedi a new value, a new machinery has been set in motion to investigate tax evasion with a view to recouping unpaid liabilities to the state. The Citizens Vetting Committee set up to ensure this vigilance is empowered primarily to investigate persons whose life styles and expenditures substantially exceed their known declared incomes. and whose bank balances being in credit are in excess of \$50,000.00. Where the Committee is satisfied with its investigations it may order the forfeiture to the state of any property, or commit any person to stand trial at a Public Tribunal.

Since it was established, the Committee has interviewed several people most of whom were found not to have paid taxes on their declared incomes. One such case was that of a Sales Manager of a public company who failed to pay tax on his other income from a fishing net business. Having made cash lodgements of \$900,000.00 in the bank over a period of five years ostensibly from his fishing business, this person failed to pay any taxes. The Committee therefore gave him 48 hours within which to pay his liability of \$1.4m. Such fines are reported daily from the proceedings to the Citizens Vetting Committee, and huge sums of money are accruing to the State. The CVC whose proceedings are open and public have d in introducing a new sense of discipline in the public service.

One other source of income which is yielding results is the Customs and Excise Department. Rigid controls and effective checks at the country's ports of entry have carned millions of cedis for the Central Treasury. For example, the Customs office at the Acera Airport is now collecting more than twice what it did in

At a time when all avenues for evasion and of corruption are being blocked, a National Investigation Committee has also been established by law to investi-

gate, among other things: against any person or persons who held high office of State or any public office in Ghana; and (a) allegations of corruption, disbonesty, or abuse of office for private profit

(b) any person who may have willfully and corruptly acted in such a manner as cause financial loss or damage to the State.

The Committee commutes to sit, and a number of public servants and politicians.

in the previous regime have appeared before it. Those against whom adverse findings have been made are being referred to the Attorney-General, Public Prosecutor or the PNDC for further steps to be taken. It is significant to note that because legal counsel is allowed, there is an air of relaxation as well as credibility around the proceedings at these Commince

The remarkable side-effect of all these processes is that the average Ghangian is becoming more law-conscious, as well as being nationalistic. The essence being that the Revolution is succeeding in persuading people to re-orientate their thinking and actions toward the national good. Reports of the way members of the previous government mishandled loans and other grants offered to Ghana plus the way they misconducted themselves for their selfish interests have raised the

ess of Ghanaians above the level of vigilance that is required. If people in power took decisions without thinking of the effects they would have on the majority of the population, the Revolution has come to correct this. The nation first, the Revolution seems to say. And even then, it is the majority interests on seems to say. And even then, it is the majority interests

that must at all times be catered for. "Ghana is not a poor country" so begins the preamble to the Government policy guidelines. With all her resources in timber, minerals, and cocoa, with a high level of educated mannower, plus large tracts of fertile land and a hard-working people, Ghana has realized that there is no excuse for the "poverty" attributed to it. Rather, the poverty has come about because of mainly the strong grips of external financial interests on the economy which result in losing capital and internal mismanagement as well as wasting of resources rising out of bad government. Secondly, because of the laisser-faire attitude of previous governments, a lot of importers suddenly sprang up with a shifting of capitals from production to

trade. Thirdly, the lack of government control on the economy gave licence to such anti-social vices like corruption, bribery, exploitation and robbery.

The main objective of the present Revolution is to correct these anomalies, to redirect the economy as well as create a democratic system in which the people organised from the roots would take their own destiny in their hands.

Colonial mentality, arising mainly out of the educational programme and social arrangements, has been a psychological factor that must be corrected. The whole educational system, therefore, is going to be restructured.

Cultural alienation, which has elso been brought about by years of association

with foreign culture, is being tackled with a new cultural policy. Ghana, which is basically an agricultural country, has in the past only paid lip service to food production on a grand scale. The unfortunate mentality that agriculture, or specifically farming, was an occupation for the illiterate is gradually ing way and the resolution to make Ghana self-reliant in food production in the

shortest possible time is very much alive. After four months of the Revolution the main thrust of the Government is now becoming clearer. A self-sufficient agriculture is expected to be the basis of a self-reliant economy. The policy of the Government would be to protect the economy from loss of resources to the country, preventing of internal waste and improvement in the export sectors. Foreign investment would be welcomed but to the extent that it promotes mutual benefits and reinforces the national sovereignty.

The Revolution also sims at achieving a new democracy that will cease to be the monopoly of the elite but one that would respond to the will of the broad masses of

ASSESSMENT

Community's Chief Challenge Is Acquiring the Will to Confront Problems

MAKING IT WORK

(Continued from Page 7S) clocks to Cotonou, staging post for the Lagos magnet.

ECOWAS has had a fairly busy year. The Council of Ministers approved the "brown card," pat-terned on the EEC's "green card" for cross-border motor insurance claims. The agreement brought together insurance companies, bus transporters, chambers of commerce as well as governments. The community is moving toward an interstate road transportation convention to harmonize laws and unprove the movement of people, goods and services. Moderate strides were made toward an energy policy while a tree-planting dec-ade, starting in 1983, will attempt to resolve the crisis caused by increasing use of fuelwood and char-coal. EEC experts have been called in to advise on the ambitious Lagos Plan of Action, which aims to make west Africa self-sufficient in food by the end of the century.

There are plans to exploit mineral resources more thoroughly—they earn 80 percent of the ECOWAS foreign currency. But geological surveys are out of date. An ECOWAS airline is under consideration, including the idea of merging it with Air Afrique (40 percent owned by the French UTA). The telecommunications project will furnish an integrated telephone network between states, without having to dial London or Paris. Much will still have to be done to improve phone links with-in national borders. The mail system is awful — and allegedly impeding ECOWAS business. The

andar temperatura de des estados de la comprese de

Liberian delegation to the Cotonou meeting complained that it had not received important documents sent to Freetown.

One stumbling block to community progress is the fact that it is hardly known to the subregion's 150 million people. There are now plans for public enlightenment programs, using the mass media radio, presumably, for television is still rare and only a small proportion of the population can read newspapers.

The problems facing ECOWAS

lie deeper than the level of public relations. But compared with the more elderly European Economie Community, it does have some things going for it. ECOWAS was born with all its 16 potential members joined up, unlike the EEC, which has had a series of convulsive swallow-and-digest exercises these past few years. And despite apparent ideological differences among members, ECOWAS has not come undone over issues like the recognition of Western Sahara Capitalist Nigeria and Socialist Guinea are among the community's most enthusiastic protagonists. As the Guinea progress report underlines, ECOWAS is merely the starting point for the establish-ment of an all-African common market. Certainly, guests at the welcome cocktail party for ministers in Cotonou preferred the band's rendering of "Africa Unite" (Bob Marley version) to all the other songs on parade. Though Kwame Nkrumah's vision of a united Africa seems a millenium

car Diaby-Ouattara, provide a revealing commentary on the health of

· Monetary union: "Any meaningful progress in the development of national economies and of the subregion is predicated upon the pursuit of a sound and coordinated monetary policy at the community level.

"It is, therefore, a matter of utmost regret that the ECOWAS monetary cooperation program seems to have stalled for the entire year, Given the sensitive image the monetary sector has come to acquire, it requires political commitment and directive at the highest level to make the necessary joint effort. . If ECOWAS is to make any progress — and this is a dire necessity — then a high-level political directive needs to be issued

quite soon."

• Lukewarm support: "The community has not been progressing as fast as it is capable of and is desirable of doing. It was established to facilitate the development process, and since almost all factors indicate that the prospects for development and community and comm development will continue to dim in the years to come, it is incumbent upon member states to do everything possible to make the com-munity lighten the development burden. West Africa cannot afford to allow ECOWAS to limp along.

"Part of the failure of the com-munity to move shead full steam stems from an apparent lukewarm attitude of some member states over a number of important issues. The economic difficulties facing the subregion may account for this

The following excerpts from the ture, it is boped that all member cannual ECOWAS report given by the executive secretary, Dr. Aboubacture expected of them. The solidarity that exists between countries of the subregion must be backed by a political commitment at the national level.

> "In any economic grouping, both benefits and losses in whatever form they may occur are inevitable in the global sense. Without the necessary intervention at the community level, traditional economic theory tells us that the relatively less developed member states are more likely to bear a greater proportion of the losses while the relatively more developed take a disproportionate part of the gains. Even with intervention, it may take some time before the benefits spread adequately to those states sustaining losses ini-

· Economic management: "Economic management at the highest level holds the key to the future development of the subregion. It will not be out of place to reiterate the crucial importance of designing proper policies to tackle the deep-rooted structural and other problems that beset the subregion, especially those relating to the lack of a well-defined and realistic development strategy; the overall low efficiency of institu-tions in the public sector; poor management and accountability; the neglect of export-oriented industries and the continued biases in the incentive systems against ag-

· Agriculture: "It is disheartening to note the poor performance of this [the agriculture] sector in re-cent years. Indeed, for the commu-



Aboubacar Diaby-Ouattara

as 98 in 1980 ... the need for community strategy and program is of crucial importance since agriculnure and its related activities will continue to be the mainstay of the economies of the subregion in the

"The sluggish growth in agricul-tural production has been compounded by the energy crisis, which has severely taxed the abili-ty of most ECOWAS countries to

that might have occurred in living conditions are only marginal.

On the positive side there have, however, been encouraging devel-opments. A meeting of ECOWAS agriculture ministers was convened in Cotonou last month to draw up the blueprint for agricultural development in the subregion, including a common agricultural policy. This is a momentous step in the life of the community....

regulate enterprises of regional status had been completed last year, it was hoped that the final draft those member states who are eager document [protocol relating to and have taken the trouble to incommunity enterprises] could have sure that the community moves been produced and adopted early ahead." enough for the executive secretariat to have concentrated attention on the formulation of a regional

industrial development strategy. Unfortunately, two revisions to the documents had to be undertaken during the past year. Ghana, Man-but that are crucial, for the success ritania. Niger and Nigeria have of the community is based on conreservations on various articles in sensus. As the work of the commun the protocol, while Upper Volta remity is based on consensus, our acserved its position on the whole tivities are sometimes bogged Decision-making: "With the unwilling to part with some aspect community moving into the operaof national interest for the greater."

programs. These national of the people in the subregion."

ECOWAS secretariats should be ECOWAS staffing: " supported by a heightened awareness within the governmental machineries of the existence and importance of ECOWAS and its promunity obligations.

· National interest: "There are important variables, such as national interest and coding of some aspects of national sovereignty that are not normally given the weight they deserve in the analysis down because member states an tional phase, it has become neces-benefit of all. A review of the sary to have well-established ma-mechanisms for formulating plans chinery in each country to coordinate and programs is, therefore, neces-nate and monitor the implementation of ECOWAS decisions and the necessary impact on the lives

· ECOWAS staffing: "The community has just had to face the unpleasant but necessary task of dismissing some officials sent by member states to serve in its instigrams. These are among the basic requirements if there is to be an improvement in the performance to be adopted did not permit the of member states in meeting com- requisite thorough screening to mity obligations.

"In view of the lengthy time taktence of those who were to fill imen over the whole process in arriving at decisions and getting them implemented, even on issues that are not of very vital importance to the security of a country, a review of the situation was proposed. A distinction has to be made on issues to whom vacancies are also consequently of the security of a country, a review of the situation was proposed. A distinction has to be made on issues to whom vacancies those member states to whom vacancies are states are states to whom vacancies are states are sues where unanimity or consensus located through the quota system or majority decisions are neces-have been unable to supply suit-sary; and also what decisions can able candidates. The community end at commission or council or should be able to recruit its staff authority level to become enforce- on a more competitive basis and

away, the infant ECOWAS, at least, may be ready for weaning

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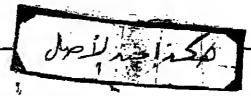
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ENERGY

Blueprint for Self-Sufficiency Drawn

developed countries who are still at the threshold of modern indus-

trial civilization." The 14 "Priority Survival Energy Projects" are energy efficiency and conservation in buildings, road transportation, industry and electric power production, trans-mission and distribution; small and medium hydropower; natural flared gas utilization; solar heat for industrial, domestic and agricultural uses; infrastructure for photovoltaie solar energy systems; alcohol fuel production from agricultural wastes; integrated agricultural system; electric power grid interconnection; densitied wastes and coal as fuels; wind energy; im-proved wood and charcoal stoves and fuel plantations; energy data management system for ECOWAS states; ECOWAS energy technolo-gy division and training and devel-

opment of technical manpower. The more promising of these projects include: port says there are large numbers of commercial and public build-ings in the ECOWAS states that consume a significant fraction of the region's energy - and usually it is imported energy. Yet, consumption can be reduced substan-tially at low costs without lowering lighting and comfort standards. This would be done by teams of specialists (engineers, architects, building-maintenance personnel) assessing and advising on where energy can be conserved. Funding would be provided by the buildings' owners. Apart from measurable savings in energy, the scheme would create a core of trained people who could advise on the construction of new buildings, whether hotels, factories or private

Transports: Again, trained teams would scour the cities and countryside in an effort to reduce wasteful use of gasoline. Measures would also include taxes or import restrictions on high-energy-con-sumption vehicles, better traffie flow in cities, driver training and vehicle maintenance to improve car, truck and bus efficiency and the shifting to more suitable means of transport such as rail, water or

 Industry: Here, energy con-sumption can be reduced without a drop in output, through better equipment, processes or practices. This covers energy intensive (steel, cement, mining, food processing) to less intensive (assembly plants, textiles, electronics, industries). Consultants from industries worldwide would be retained, but with the core of the teams drawn from ECOWAS citizens. In the same way, teams of mechanical and electrical engineers would visit each power station in the subregion to inspect turbines, engines and the electrical generation and transmis-

These are all short-term measures. In the long term, there would be a community view on the most efficient construction of buildings, vehicles, factories and

ower stations. For the moment lowever, the stress is on making

the best of inefficient tools. · Solar resources: Photovoltaic system (the direct conversion of the sun's energy into electricity through solar cells, has good possibilities, particularly in the cloud-less Sahel region, where the poorest ECOWAS countries are situated. Water pumping is now done by the same process. But though the countries of the cells is being reduced. cost of the cells is being reduced, they are still expensive. Here, too: a photovolusic team would advise on the installation and best design, backed by a special ECOWAS

As in direct solar radiation, the recommendations are that it should concentrate on two areas hot-water heaters for hospitals, laundries, hotels and similar buildags; and crop drying equipment, Passive solar collectors for hot wa-ter reduce energy bills so markedly that they could pay for themselves within one or two years.

As food is more of a problem than energy in West Africa t sun used for crop drying could serve a twofold purpose. Significant post-harvest losses of durables (grains and legume seed). roots and tubers (cassava, roes) and perishables (fish, fruit, regetables) occur because of the seasonal nature of production or barvesting. If the shelf life of agricultural produce can be extended by weeks or months, the nutritional status of the population is likely to improve. At the same time, the food import bill will drop.

Here again, there is a need for trained cadre, functional solar units and the choice of the best agricultural produce selected for

drying.

Wood and charcoal: Many Sahelian cities are experiencing fuel wood and charcoal shortages sures, initiated by a fuel-wood staff, would be taken to improve the situation. More efficient wood and charcoal stoves could be developed and fuel-wood plantations could be planted. Reforestation programs would be coupled with

 Integrated agricultural sys-tem: This is perhaps the most practical and most important of all the recommendations, so long as ECOWAS population lives on the land and the other 25 percent de-pend heavily on what they produce. This is the "anaerobic diges-ter system." an oxygenless method that uses manure and can be built to accommodate a single family of. thousands of animals. The digester enhances sanitation, provides mtrogen-rich fertilizer, methane gas for fuel and protein-rich algae for poultry, swine, fish and even human food. The system has, worked well in the Phillipines, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, China and Taiwan - but has been a failure in West Africa.

Now it is hoped that ECOWAS will be able to have properly managed integrated programs that will

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TRANSPORTATION

Focus of Development Shifts from Coast; Interstate Planning Beginning

By Lisa Buckingham

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WEST AFRICA'S transport system has the dubious distinction of living up to almost all the horror stories told about it. The enomity of the region's transport problems is legendary and will take years and billions of dollars to put right.

But since interstate transport is in its infan-

my future development could provide a fully

integrated system throughout the region.
Until recently the dominance of overseas
markets has concentrated resources along the
classline. Ports were developed and capital citits grew around the natural trade focus. Now, bough, attention is being turned inward to importing domestic hinterlands, crossing border red and rail links, the development of smaller ports to specialize in major coastal cargos and building up of air-cargo facilities.

Given money and time, links can be devel-aged before trade puts too much pressure on transport. And the often bungled result of trying to join together developed transport sys-tems can be avoided. Sadly, this ideal already fools as though it could shatter, with Nigeria milaterally adopting a different rail gauge from other countries and risking the costly re-shit already demonstrated in the European momic Community, where the different einges, for example between Britain and West Germany, prohibit easy container interchange and mean costly transhipment.

Erratic Development

Despite being the second-largest recipient of World Bank aid in the region, transport has affered from erratic development and politicel and economic instability. Cost is not the only deterrent; lack of management expertise and often a reluctance to bring in outside conidents has created chaos in many areas. Even hen omside expertise has been used the result

has often been less than satisfactory.

In Nigeria, for example, something akin to an international row has followed the two-year management contract at Nigeria Airways awarded to the Dutch airline KLM. And similar problems have arisen over the three-year rail contract being carned out by the Indian

Probably the most sophisticated interstate transport is by sea, thanks largely to the importance of Nigeria as a market for developed mitions whose shipping lines, on the strength of massive earnings from the oil-rich state, have undertaken enormous capital expenditure to containerize the trade.

Other West African countries have gained hagely from modern, highly secure container aport and as the major shipping companies hop up the coast toward or from Nigeria, in-tentate traffic — mainly the more sophisticat-ed goods — hitches a ride.

Port Congestion

Other lines have been building up roll-on roll off services, designed originally to beat the notorious port congestion in the area and to vary project cargos coming from Europe. from these services particularly in cutting dolays - which are proportionally greater on

Although the shipping arena is beavily dominsted by companies from developed countries, the impending implementation of the United Nations cargo-sharing code - which decrees that 40 percent of a county's trade shall be carried in its own ships -- has seen a beildup of indigenous shipping companies like Nigeria's National Shipping Line, Ghana's Black Star and Ivory Coast's Societé Ivoiri-

eme de Transport Maritime. (SITRAM) As Nigeria's imports dominate the trade of most third-nation shipping lines serving the re-gion, the recently imposed import restrictions may see withdrawal of some smaller, more finely geared independent lines, and this could

open the way for West African entrepreneurs to move into the coastal trades. Port facilities and development are extreme-

uneven. In some ports the major shipping ares can operate at their own berths; at others. the latest generations of ships cannot even enter. But it is not so much port facilities that ter. But it is not so much port facalities much hinder trade — shipping companies are notoriously resourceful when there is money to be made — it is the appalling bureaucracy and often corruption that thrives in the major gate-

ways.

At Lagos, the average clearance time for a container is 22 to 23 days, which adds hundreds of dollars in storage charges to the basic freight rates. It also increases the likelihood that shippers will be forced to pay bribes to meet delivery schedules. Bureaucracy at Abidjan is threatening to deprive this port of its status as a major gateway and service point for the landlocked states.

Container Overspill

Attempts are under way to relieve the bottlenecks and encourage all seaborne trade by opening up river ports and new, rail-linked container terminals. In Nigeria, the Federal River Terminal in the river state near Onne, a 110-million-naira investment, is being built to take container overspill from Lagos, and at Sa-pele a 120-million-naira port has just been commissioned to serve the new steel works at

Ajaokuia.

At Sierra Leone's major port, Freetown, there are proposals to build a container terminal enabling the port to handle more traffic for landlocked countries possibly moving into Abidjan's role where 5 percent of traffic is destined inland for Upper Volta, Mali and Niger.

Ivory Coast has just about the best transport system in West Africa, but its dominance as a freeder center for the region is being challenged.

feeder center for the region is being challenged by Togo's port of Lome which is now linked to the landlocked hinterland countries by a highway that has ent 400 kilometers off the coastal access road from Abidjan and is shifting traf-fic away. Lome can currently only handle ves-sels up to 15,000 tons deadweight, but the Togo government, keen to capitalize on hinter-land links, is pressing forward with a plan to build another pier that should double capacity.

Revival for Ghana's main ports in local or deep-sea trade looks a long way off because of the state of the country's economy. Hopes that more coastal traffic could be attracted by a planned deep-water port of Ada, at the mouth the Volta River, have now been all but

dashed as the development plan fades.

The Douala-Bonaberi port complex in Cameroon already has one berth completely allocated to coastal shipping, and plans to im-prove and deepen the approach channel should give a boost to this trade.

A number of other projects are being discussed but there is little realistic chance of many of these taking place soon, and the uneven allocation of port resources is almost sure to last for many years to come.

Railways — probably the key to developing trade within the region — are coming in for investment although the sums needed to improve the present network will be massive. But rail offers the chance of low freight rates over long distances and is particularly suited to low value, bulk cargos, such as steel, which are of

major importance to the region.

Here, the major problem is Nigeria's determination to go ahead with a different rail gauge from other countries. The country's rail development, thanks largely to the Indian government contractor, Rites, is progressing much faster than in many other states. Container rail operation operates from Lagos to Kano, and Kaduna and Maiduguri will soon be added. Inland clearance depots have been established in these centers, which saves confronting the chaos at the port of Lagos, and freight charges

The Nigerian government is now set on building the first standard gauge line along 287 miles between Port Harcourt and Makurdi and a branch from Otorkpo to the new Ajao-kuto steel works, which is planned to handle 1,500 tons of freight at 50 miles per hour. One of the more promising projects that is again being discussed is the \$500 million ex-

tension of the Cotonou-Parakou rail line into Niamey in Niger, which it is reckoned could be handling around 2 million tons of cargo a year

by the year 2000. Ghana's rail network is almost a writeoff because the country devoted so much attention to roads during the 1960s but a World Bank loan is helping refurbish locomotives and freight cars as well as making a start on the uphill task — which most of the states still have to tackle — of training efficient manage-

Most successful of West Africa's present rail systems is the meter-gauge Abidjan-Niger link, which has seen a good level of investment and has four more years of Ivorian-government guaranteed investment topped up with World Bank funds assured.

Bank funds assured.

Road transport, traditionally the backbone of interstate transport, has also developed erratically with some magnificent expressways and many — often impassable — single-track

The task of building highways for truck hanlers, who mainly insist on operating vehi-cles that would be more at home with a scrap dealer than sagging under loads often stacked 10 feet high, is dispiriting, but there are a num-ber of promising projects under way. In Niger-ia, contracts have just been awarded for the Onitsha to Okigwe highway, scheduled for completion within the next year, and the con-tract for the extension of this highway to Afik-po is due to be announced soon.

Littered With Wreckage

In Ivory Coast, \$110 million of World Bank funds is being used to develop highways and refurbish existing tracks, but there is some doubt about the standard of roads being con-structed, particularly when close deadlines are set on completion. The highway constructed from Kaduna to the new federal Nigerian capi-tal of Abuja is already potholed and its 170-kilometer length is littered with the wreckage of trucks and cars.

Compared with the basic demands of road and rail transport, developing anfreight in West Africa may sound esoteric and, indeed, cargo by air is one of the more perilous ways

of sending goods.

At Nigeria's showpiece, Murtalla Mohammed Airport in Lagos, for example, West Africa's largest airline, Nigeria Airways, is cheerfully and regularly hoodwinked by frandalent agents. Often when a consignment private the clearing agents route must be provided by the conditions of th arrives, the clearing agent waits until the goods are put up for auction — a move designed to cut congestion — then buys his own goods cheaply, and because the airline does not monitor goods sent for sale the agent then sues Nigeria Airways for loss of goods.

Delays in customs clearance are common, and the airlines much operate on schoolule. Even the aircraft is changed: one unsuspecting shipper loaded goods onto a unit load device (ULD) designed for a Bocing 737 only to find that the aircraft had been changed and that a Fokker Friendship was to be used and his cargo was far too large for the aircraft.

Average clearance times at airports are around five days to a week, which makes a mockery of this expensive form of transport. However chaotic the area's transport system

may be, it is not impossible to send goods if a shipper is determined enough. But without the basic infrastructure, considerable effort is needed for what should be a simple operation, and well-ordered competition that can offer shippers price and service choices cannot even begin until the foundations have been laid.

A Case for Optimism in the Cause of Union

By Graham Mytton

THERE are a bewildering number of African regional organizations and groupings. The West African subregion alone has at least 20. Even the keenest student of West African affairs would be hard-put to keep up with these organizations, their functions and membership, let alone to know whether they produce the intended results. When ECOWAS was established in 1975.

there was a feeling that it was just another West African grouping. Its name did not help. Economic Community of West African States
was too much of a mouthful for most newspapers. The acronym ECOWAS was unknown, so the organization was often referred to as the West African Economic Community, pro-ducing further confusion since one already existed. The CEAO (Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest) still groups six of the nine Francophone countries in West Africa and has always been referred to in English as the West African Economic Community

It has always been intended that ECOWAS should be different. It is the first all-inclusive body that uses no criteria of economics, lanage or politics, and it includes all 16 countres in the region from Nigeria in the east to Mauritania in the West.

ECOWAS was the first of a new kind of economic grouping encouraged by the UN Boonomic Commission for Africa (ECA). It has been followed by the launching of similar bodies, one for Central Africa and the other for East and Southern Africa. If these are successfully established, all sub-Sahara African states will eventually be grouped in one of

Target for Market

African states have given themselves a target for a pan-African common market by the year 2000. The feeling is that economic reorganizauon offers greater possibilities for cooperation than the more political rivalries within the Orsanization for African Unity, at present in-volved in controversies over the Polisario movement and Chad. Despite the walkouts that have paralyzed recent OAU meetings, member states with substantial differences are discussing economic affairs with a greater degree of cooperation and even of harmony. This does not mean that political differences do not threaten economic cooperation, but the latter is often possible when difficulties persist on

the political front. The East African Community, which colapsed in 1977, is a case in point. The EAC survived six years of bitter conflict, and even war between Tanzania and Uganda. At a time when those countries had no relations at the direct governmental level, citizens of each country worked together within the many institutions of what was still Africa's most successful community. Its collapse was brought about less by the Tanzania-Uganda divide than by the coincidence of major economic and political differences between Kenya and

Will similar rivalries in West Africa destroy ECOWAS or prevent it from being effective It is difficult to draw direct comparisons. The East African Community was built on the foundations of many years of cooperation be-tween the three East African territories when they were under British rule. Political unity was even a possibility but it never came to fruition when the three countries became independent at different times and established separate national governments, each on a different political path and each with different nation-building problems.

The colonial legacy of Kenyan economic

dominance was not broken and the community, despite some brave attempts at change, was

ECOWAS should be able to harness the potential for

cooperation among West Africa's people...

never able substantially to alter this fact. Kenya saw the EAC as favoring the other two states in the shared services like railways, airways, posts and harbors. Tanzania saw it as giving Kenyan industry an unfair advantage in an open common market. If a community been established from scratch without this leg-acy of colonial inequality or if there had been greater determination on all sides to solve the problems, the EAC might have survived.

In West Africa, Nigeria is potentially more dominant than Kenya ever was in East Africa. More than half West Africa's population is Nigerian. Nigeria is beginning a major program of industrialization. Will the products of its industry, like those of Kenya, dominate the subregion? Will its officials and businessmen loom too large throughout ECOWAS because of their sheer number and importance?

There are two real grounds for optimism. The first is that the Nigerians are aware of these fears as they have encountered them in various ways during the last few years, and are anxious to allay them. Observers close to the Nigerian Forcign Ministry say that the No. 1 priority in Nigerian foreign policy is the estab-lishment of good relations at all levels within

the ECOWAS region. The second ground for optimism is that, although Nigeria is an economic giant, its indus-try is nowhere near developed enough to be a dominant exporter to the rest of West Africa. Its factories cannot yet supply the home market, and that market is one of the fastest growing in the world. There is a voracious appetite for manufactured goods, and an even greater Nigeria does not feed itself and has to im-port. This gives the rest of West Africa the chance of being a source for Nigerian imports. Already, neighboring countries like Niger and Bénin are exporting food supplies to Nigeria. And Nigeria is investing in agriculture in Ghana and Benin and in mining in Niger and Guinea. In each of these cases the intention is, in part, to supply the Nigerian market. If there is concern, it is that Nigeria will prove to be too strong a magnet for West African goods. Some of the highest prices paid for food in West Africa are in Nigeria's bustling urban As far as the other groupings go, especially

the Francophone CEAO, it appears that they will be able to coexist with ECOWAS. ECOWAS does not preclude bilateral agreements or cooperation on specialized matters between groups of countries within the region

In the currency and tariffs area, ECOWAS is being realistic. So much that is said and written about West Africa ignores the reality that regulations and laws about such matters are as often broken as they are adhered to.

The informal economy of West Africa is of great symbolie as well as economie importance to the whole region. For, while the officials, diplomats and politicians argue about exinge rates, tariffs, dates of ratification and the abolition of visas, their citizens get on with their business. They do not read government gazettes, but they have as good an understanding as anyone of the state of the naira, the price of cocoa and the cost of transporting 100 tons of groundnuts from Bamako to Kano.

ECOWAS should be able to harness the undoubted potential that exists for cooperation between West Africa's people, and provide the essential infrastructure — roads and telecommunications in particular - to help the pro-

A common language has helped bring together the Francophone states and has sustained cooperation in banking communications and education. The same is true for the five English-speaking states, which still com-municate far more readily with one another than with their French-speaking neighbors.

Educational institutions have lagged behind teaching English and French, and there is hardly any teaching of Portuguese outside Cape Verde and Gumea-Bissau. No doubt increased demand and opportunity for these lan-guages will help. No doubt also, the use of Hansa at the eastern end of the Sahelian belt

In this area of human change, the informal sector has already shown the way. Illiterate traders, market women, camel drivers and the like learn those words and phrases that they need to carry on their business throughout the region. What develops naturally in this way is often far more valuable and lasting than anything arranged by governments.

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Le Colonel Zérbo, Président



Colonel Zérbo, President

UPPER VOLTA

Question: Excellence, quelle est d'après vous la décision la plus importante à prendre au cours du prochain sommet de la CEDEAO à Cotonou en Mai 1982?

Réponse: Dès qu'il s'agit de la CEDEAO, toutes les décisions sont d'une importance extrême. Comme vous le savez, la Communanté Économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Onest constitue une expression concrète et pratique de l'idéal d'unité africaine et renferme une immense promesse en tant qu'instrument de croissance et de développement régional.

L'enjeu est donc extrêmement important, et pour la Haute-Volta toute décision qui entre dans le droit fil de cette préoccupation majeure est importante. Dès qu'il s'agit d'organiser collectivement le destin, les décisions ne doivent plus être appréciées en fonction de tel on tel pays mais plutôt en fonction de tout l'ensemble communautaire. Il n'y a donc pas de questions plus importantes les unes que les autres, mais peut être des questions plus urgentes les unes que les autres en fonction des nécessités, des prévisions et de la nature des objectifs poursuivis. Ainsi donc, pour la Haute-Volta, la décision la "plus importante" à prendre au cours du prochain sommet de Cotonou, serait celle qui réaffirmerait encore plus concrètement l'esprit communautaire de l'organisation dans l'unique intérêt bien compris des populations qui vivent à l'intérieur de ce vaste marché qu'est la CEDEAO.

Question: En Haute-Volta il y a beaucoup de spécialistes internationaux et des organisations d'aide mondiales telles la FAO, UNESCO, UNSO, etc.,

Qu'est-ce qu'ils ont apporté à la Haute-Volta, et que pensezvous de leurs actions?

Réponse: Toutes ces organisations d'aide mondiales et tous ces spécialistes internationaux ont apporté et continuent d'apporter à la Haute-Volta ce qu'ils apportent aux autres pays mais certainement davantage à la Haute-Volta dans la mesure où nous sommes non pas un pays pauvre mais plutôt sous-équipé. Leurs actions constituent un appoint précieux et inestimable aux efforts inlassables du peuple voltaique dans sa ouète du bonheur. Je leur en sais beaucoup gré pour leur esprit d'abnégation et leur constance. Question: La chute du régime "Limanu" de Ghana, vous a

causé des problèmes pour l'immigration, etc... Pensez-vous qu'avec le régime "Rawlings" il sera possible de renouer et de trouver un terrain d'entente?

Rénouse: Entre le Ghana et la Haute-Volta, la coexistence pacifique n'est pas un vain mot. La Haute-Volta continue comme par le passé d'entretenir les meilleures relations possibles avec le régime "Rawlings" et nous savons que du côté des nouvelles autorités d'Accra il y a ce même désir de vivre en parfaite harmonie avec les voisins. C'est vrai que suite à l'action de la Saint-Sylvestre qui a porté au pouvoir le Capitaine Rawlings, des citoyens ghanéens ont passé la frontière et sont venus chez nous en taut que réfugiés. Nous les acceptons comme tels et pour autant qu'ils respectent la législation internationale sur le statut des réfugiés. Mais cela n'enlève rien à la tradition d'amitié que vivent le Ghana et la Haute-Volta. Ainsi l'expression "trouver un terrain d'entente" n'est pas fondée dans la mesure où entre Ouagadougou et Accra il n'y a jamais en de fausse note.

Question: Il y a un grand boom dans le secteur du tourisme en Haute-Volta. Ceci a certainement des côtés positifs et des côtés négatifs aussi (changement social), etc... que pensez-vous

Réponse: La Haute-Volta est une réalité touristique et ceux qui y sont déjà venus peuvent l'attester. Créé en 1976, notre tourisme ambitionne de répondre aux impératifs d'un pays sahélien souffrant de l'enclavement et qui œuvre depuis novembre 1980 dans le cadre des nouvelles orientations poli-

Il s'agissait pour nous, de revaloriser l'impact de l'industrie touristique qui était jusque là marginalisée, d'augmenter progressivement notre capacité hôtelière sur toute l'étendue du territoire national, de former un personnel qualifié à tous les miveaux, de veiller à la protection et à la revalorisation de notre patrimoine touristique et enfin de redynamiser l'administration des services touristiques et hôteliers.

Il est important de savoir que la Haute-Volta, malgré son enclavement, possède une offre touristique inestimable : mode de vie des populations, habitat, richesse du paysage, du folklore, de l'artisanat et de la fanne sanvage. Ce sont toutes ces raisons qui expliquent autourd'hui le

grand boom dont vous parlez. Les côtés positifs d'un tel tourisme ne sont plus à démontrer si l'on se situe au strict plan des devises et de la connaissance du pays. Mais comme vous semblez le dire il pourrait y avoir des

côtés négatifs. Mais soyez rassurés nous sommes sur nos gardes. Pour survegarder notre "mor" culturel et pour éviter la prostitution de nos mocurs nous avons pris l'option d'un tourisme sélectif à la dimension de nos moyens.

Question: Etes-vous satisfait avec les projets d'investissement? Pensez-vous que les pays de l'Ouest vous apporteront mieux encore puisque les pays comministes n'ont pas investi, même au Benin par exemple où l'investissement n'est que de 10 % du total dont les 90 % autres sont assurés par l'Ouest? Réponse: En matière de développement, je ne panse pas qu'il

soit de bonne guerre de s'estimer satisfait. Ce que nous recherchons c'est toujours de trouver les voies et moyens pour réaliser encore davantage nos nombreux projets. Sur ce plan nous ne jetons l'exclusive ni sur l'Ouest ni sur l'Est étant entendu que toute aide, tant qu'elle respecte notre souveraineté et notre dignité nationales est la bienvenue. L'Est comme l'Ouest, nous aident chacun à sa manière et dans son style propre, dans notre effort de développement. Nous souhaitons que ceia continue et même se renforce. Nous pensons que les pays de l'Ouest comme ceux de l'Est sans nier l'importance de leur apport actuel et passe peuvent nous soutenir encore davantage dans notre constante volonté de Question: Your Excellency, what do you think is the most important decision facing the ECOWAS Cotonou May '82

HAUTE-VOLTA

Le Chef d'État

répond aux questions

posées par Rupert Bibra

The Head of State

answers questians put to him

by Rupert Bibra

Answer: When it's a question of ECOWAS/CEDEAO, all decisions are of extreme importance. As you know, the Economic Community of West African States constitutes a concrete and practical expression of the ideal of African unity and contains immense promise as an instrument for growth and regional development.

The stakes are therefore extremely high, and for Upper Volta any decision which enters into the grain of this important matter is crucial. As soon as it's a question of collectively organising one's destiny, decisions must no longer be considered in terms of such and such a country, but rather in terms of the communal group. There are thus no questions which are more important than any others, but perhaps questions which are more urgent than others in terms of the need for forecasting and planning, and of the nature of the desired objectives. Hence for Upper Volta the "most important" decision to take in the course of the next summit at Cotonou will be to reaffirm in an even more concrete fashion the community spirit of the organization in the unique, well-understood interest of the peoples who live within this vast market known as ECOWAS/CEDEAO.

Question: In the Upper Volta there are many specialists from International aid organizations like the FAO, UNESCO, UNSO, etc. How useful has been their contribution to Upper

Answer: All these world organizations and international specialists have brought and continue to bring Upper Volta what they bring to other countries, but certainly more to Upper Volta in so far as we are not a poor country but rather an under-equipped one. Their actions constitute a priceless and highly valued contribution to the unflagging efforts of the Voltaique people in their quest for happiness. I am very grateful to them for their spirit of self-sacrifice and constancy.

Question: The fall of the "Limann" régime has caused problems for you, immigrants etc. Do you think you can develop the same close relationship with the new "Rawlings"

Asswer: Between Ghana and Upper Volta, peaceful co-existence is not an empty word. As in the past Upper Volta maintains the best possible relations with the "Rawlings" regime, and we also know that the new authorities in Accra share our wish to live in perfect harmony with its neighbors. It is true that, as a result of the events of the feast of Saint Sylvestre which brought Flt. Lt. Rawlings to power, Ghanian citizens crossed the border and entered Upper Volta as refugees. We accept them as such, so long as they respect international legislation on the status of refugees. But that takes nothing away from the traditional friendship which exists between Ghana and Upper Volta. Thus the expression "find a ground for understanding" has no foundation in so far as there has never been a sour note between Ouagadongou

Question: Tourism is a boom activity for Upper Volta-what are the benefits and what is the price in terms of social

Answer: Upper Volta is a touristic reality as recent tourists will confirm. Created in 1976, our tourism aims to answer the imperatives of a Sahelian country suffering from being landlocked and has been working since November 1980 on new political orientations For us it was a question of re-valorizing the impact of the

tourist industry which was up until then considered a fringe activity, and progressively to build up our hotel capacity throughout the nation, to form a qualified staff at all levels, look out for the protection and revalorization of our touristic heritage, and finally to revitalize the administration of our touristic services and those of the hotel trade. It is important to know that, in spite of its being land-

locked, Upper Volta has something invaluable to offer in the touristic domaine; the way of life of the people, their habitat, the richness of the countryside, of the folklore, of the cottage industry/native craftsmen, and of the wild life.

All of these are reasons which explain the current tourist boom which you speak of. The positive sides of such tourism are no longer to demonstrate whether one places oneself within the narrow confines of foreign currencies and of familiarity with a country. As you seem to suggest there may be some negative aspects. However rest assured that we are aware of them. To safeguard our cultural "integrity", and to avoid the prostitution of our customs, we have opted for selective tourism within the limitations of our means,

Question: Are the West investing in Upper Volta at the pace you would like? For example, the Eastern bloc powers only give 1/10 of the investment moneys accorded to Benin - is the West generous enough to the Voltaiques?

Answer: As far as development goes, I don't think it's quite fair to feel satisfied about it. We are always looking for the ways and means better to realize our plans. In this regard we don't exclusively depend on the West or on the East, as it is understood that all aid, so long as it respects our national sovereignty and dignity, is welcome. We only hope that it continues and even increases. We believe that the nations of the West, as those of the East, without denying the importance of their present and past contributions, can give even greater support to our contiming desire for development and

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

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June, 1982

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U.S.\$ 750,000,000 143/8 W.S. Dollar Notes of 1982, due 1987

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BUSINESS / FINANCE

BUSINESS BRIEFS

GM, Isuzu Set Up Tunisian Venture

TOKYO - Isuzu Motors of Japan and General Motors will produce macks and station wagons in Tunisia with local partners, Isuza said

The joint venture, Industries Mecaniques Maghrebines, is to begin producing 4,000 Isuzu trucks and 2,000 Adam Opel station wagons a year by 1984. Production is to reach 7,000 trucks and 3,000 wagons a year by 1989. Froduction is to reach 7,000 trucks and 3,000 wagons a year by 1989. Parts will come mostly from Japan and West Germany, the officials said. Adam Opel is a West German subsidiary of GM.

The venture has capital of 2.2 billion yen (\$8.8 million) and is owned to percent by Isazu, 20 percent by GM, 51 percent by Afrique Autos of Tanisia and 19 percent by three Tunisian banks, the officials said.

Bethlehem, Expecting Loss, Cuts Pay

RETHLEHEM, Pa. - Bethlehem Steel said Tuesday it expects to have g loss in the second quarter and plans to cut the salaries of about 250

For the first quarter, the company reported a loss of \$66.7 million. In 3981's first half, Bethlehem earned \$103.5 million.

The salary reduction is to be 10 percent for officers and directors and 5 percent for all other members of the management.

Budd to Drop Subway-Order Suit

NEW YORK — Budd Co. has agreed to drop a suit that sought to book the Metropolitan Transportation Authority of New York from warding a \$660-million subway car contract to Bombardier of Montre-

In return, the MTA agreed to reconsider buying the 825 cars from Michigan-based Budd, a unit of Thyssen of West Germany. The agreement allows the MTA to file its contract with Bombardier for approval by the state legislature's Public Authorities Control Board.

The agreement, negotiated Monday, allows Budd time to seek financing from the U.S. Export-Import Bank to match the subsidized terms differed by the Canadian government if the job goes to Bombardier. In its thin, Budd asserted that Bombardier received improper financial backing

NEC to Build U.S. Computer Plant

TOKYO - Nippon Electric said Tuesday that its NEC Information Systems unit will soon start building a 2.7-billion-yen (\$10.8-million) factory at Boxborough, Massachusetts, to make small business computas and related equipment.

The factory is expected to be completed by mid-1983 and employ thou 500. NEC said that, with completion of the factory, its annual U.S. sales of small business computers and related equipment are expected to rise 80 percent from the present level to 45 billion yen.

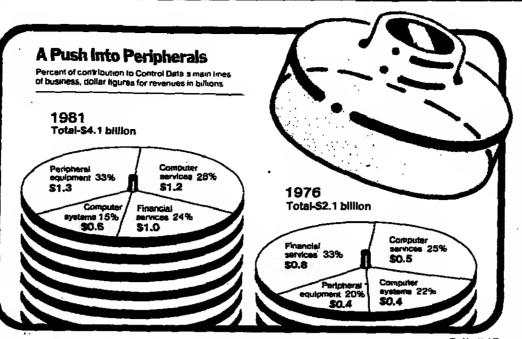
Cities Files Suit in Mesa Struggle

TULSA, Okla. — Cities Service, pressing its takeover battle against Mesa Petroleum, filed suit Tuesday in Chicago against Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust in connection with the bank's role in Mesa's offer for Cities stock.

The lawsuit, filed in federal court, charges that Continental arranged Mesa's tender offer financing in violation of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and certain regulations of the Federal Reserve System. Cities haid its soit also alleges that Continental attributed inflated values to support the Mesa financing and that Continental used improper backing for the financing.

Mesa is offering \$545 million, or \$45 a share, for 15 percent of Cities and is believed to be seeking partners to finance a bid for control of the larger oil company. The Amarillo, Texas-based company already owns "AI million shares of Cities. In an effort to block Mesa's plan, Cities is offering \$777 million, or \$21 a share, for 51 percent of Mesa.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



Control Data Alters Product Mix To Gain a Bigger Slice of Market

By Winston Williams New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS - Control Data, the \$4.2-billion computer giant, is finding its marketplace both crowded and hectic these days.

Long the leader in the rarified market for supercomputers — the "number-crunchers" used for such

tasks as nuclear-weapons research, weather forecasting and oil exploration — Control Data now shares that field with an offspring, Cray Research, formed a decade ago by Seymour R. Cray, who helped found Control Data 15 years earlier.

These days Control Data stands midway in the cluster of mainframe computer manufacturers that trail behind International Business Machines. It is also a force, but not the only force, in the substantial market for peripheral equipment — especially disk memory and printers sold to other compoter compa-nies. Control Data has more than 60 percent of that

A sluggish first quarter has turned the company's attention to immediate concerns, as recent announcements of plant closings and large-scale layoffs indi-cate. With other peripherals makers chipping at its lead, Control Data is paring inventories, repackaging products and — more fundamentally — looking to computer services to safeguard its future.

"The large, mainframe, non-IBM companies — Honeywell, Sperry and NCR — just aren't making any headway," Thomas Niemic, an analyst with Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, said, "They're losing market share, and they're going to have to redirect their efforts. Control Data has already done that."

Above all, Control Data is bent on avoiding a repe-

tition of the financial trauma that bled it so badly when the 1971 and 1974 recessions emight the compaoy off balance

Control Data had committed itself to large outlays when the recession of 1974 rolled in. In 1974, the company had a loss of \$30.7 million in its computer business earnings, largely from development costs for the data processing services Control Data won in the 1973 settlement of its antitrust suit against IBM.

"We went through exactly the same thing in 1974 and 1975 that we're going through now," said Robert M. Price, who became president and chief operating officer two years ago, bringing what he called a new management discipline and profit-consciousness to

the company.

Mr. Price noted that sales of large computers—
long the company's mainstay—slowed sharply last
year. The small-computer business has been hit hard
in the past few months, and profit margins are narrowing, as they have in earlier periods of slack demand. In the first quarter this year, earnings were down 5.2 percent to \$38.3 million from the year-earlier \$40.2 million, despite an 8.2-percent gain in reve-

nne to \$1.04 billion.

Mr. Price said he thinks it is possible to surpass the competition in profitability, especially if the economy recovers in the second half. But the company will pour more resources into computer services, hoping that division will succeed peripherals as the next major line of busine

Services include time-sharing computer networks, development of customized programs, and batch data processing, performed on the company's own com-(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Volcker Sees Recovery Starting in Second Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said Tuesday that the U.S. recession is about over and that "we can look forward to some recovery later this year."

Mr. Volcker also told the joint Economic Committee that the monthly price indexes are going to rise more rapidly in the next few months because of higher energy costs. But be said this would not reflect a real increase in inflation cause recent declines in the price indexes have been overstated.

"The basic trend of inflation is clearly down," he said.

Adding to other recent indica-tions that the recession is slowing, the Fed reported Tuesday that industrial production by U.S. factories and mines declined in Mzy for the ninth time in 10 months, but only by 0.2 percent.

Production of consumer goods rose 2.3 percent, but output of business equipment and basic met-als continued to drop sharply, the

The overall May decline was much less than the 0.8 percent drops in March and April. Other recent indicators have been mixed, though the unemployment rate directly related to production cutbacks - rose to 9.5 percent in May, the highest in 41 years.

Lackluster fall and winter sales

accompanied by the fact that high interest rates have made it expensive for businesses to hold big inventories — are generally considered to be the main reasons that production has dragged and the recession has lingered.

In his testimony, Mr. Volcker said that interest rates are extraordinarily high but that "if we do the right things I doo't see any place for those interest rates to go than When asked if his inclination

was to make no change in mone-tary policy after the July I meeting of the Feds policy-making Open Market Committee, Mr. Volcker said, "Maybe that's a fair summa-

He said that growth in the money supply has conformed with the Fed's intentions so far this year. range growth in the M-1 measure of the money supply to a large in-7.5 percent for the final six months crease in NOW account deposits, which be said currently make up of this year. grown about 7 percent so far this year, well above the upper end of the 2.5 percent to 5.5 percent tarabout 20 percent of M-1. NOW accounts are interest-bearing check-ing accounts, and their deposits get range. He said that if the Fed oow at-

make up M-1 along with currency in circulation and deposits in ooo-interest-bearing checking accounts. Mr. Volcker said that to the extent the growth in M-1 reflects transitory behavior such as the move into NOW accounts, "allowing some additional growth of money over this period has been consistent with our general policy

growth target by 2 percentage

intentions." Committee chairman Henry Reuss, a Wisconsin Democrat, said the Fed should increase its M-1

from the Fed, but Mr. Voicker has

refused to agree to such a deal.

Mr. Volcker insisted Tuesday that the Fed should oot allow more rapid money growth in an ef-fort to reduce interest rates more

Rep. Reuss noted that M-1 has

tempts to bring M-1 back into that range money will be too tight and interest rates will be excessive.

trade-off: Smaller deficits by Con-gress in exchange for easier money

Rep. Reuss has called for a

Stock Prices on NYSE Continue to Decline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK. — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Tuesday, although an upturn in the last hour brought the market up from earlier lows and the Dow lones industrial average above the 800 mark.

The Dow average dropped to the 795 level during the day but managed to climb back in late trading to close off 0.58 at 801.27. Declimes led advances by about 900 to 500, and volume was about 45 million shares, up from the 40.1 million traded Monday.

Analysts said the market had also rallied late last week when the

Dow average held at the 795 level. But many observers expect it to fall below that level soon. Selling increased when the average pierced 800 in the morning Tuesday.

Many investors were placing their cash in high-yielding money market instruments rather than stocks or bonds because of interest rates that have remained at abnormally high levels for more than

Credit markets advanced a little He attributed the above-target- in quiet trading Tuesday, dealers

said. Treasury bill yields were slightly higher, and bond prices also rose slightly. The 14s of 2011, for example, were at 100%, com-pared with Monday's close of 100%.

Traders were disturbed Chemi-cal Bank and Continental Illinois raised their loan rate for brokers to 151/2 percent from 141/4 percent and U.S. Trust went to 15 1/4 percent. These moves came a day after Citibank returned its prime lending rate to the prevailing 161/2 percent. The federal funds rate, oo overnight loans between banks, also rose to a high of 141/2 percent Tues-

day from an average of about 14.26 percent Monday. On the NYSE floor, oil stocks were weak, reflecting concerns that Israel's invasion of Lebanon could

result in the disruption of mideast oil supplies. Declines were recorded by Exxon, off ¼ to 27½, Standard Oil of California % to 32, Phillips % to 30½, Atlantic Richfield % to 40

and Shell 14 to 38. U.S. Steel was the volume lead-

er, slipping % to 18% oo turnover of 1.4 million shares.

Foreign Firms Subjected to U.S. Hiring Law

By Robert C. Siner

International Herold Tribune WASHINGTON — In a decilations, the Supreme Court held Tuesday that subsidiaries incorpolated in the United States by foruga companies must comply with U.S. laws barring job discrimina-

In a unanimous ruling, the high court drew a distinction between a foreign company doing business timesty in the United States and one doing business through o locally incorporated subsidiary. The court found that by incorporating in the United States, such a subsidiary loses its character as a foreign company. Thus, the unit foreign the right, granted to for-ign companies in trade treaties, to

Profit-Taking

Cuts Dollar's

Early Gains

News of his testimony triggered

Operators seem to be reassessing their attitude toward U.S. interest tates and are starting to view the

is takes and are starting to view the phospect of an easing in the short is leave to such the short in the start in the short in the start in the st

to hold the unit down their curren-

The dollar closed at 2.4198 Peutsche marks, little changed from 2.4215 Monday, and 2.0685 Swiss francs, virtually unchanged.

The dollar rose to a new high of

6.7225 French francs from 6.7100,

but the franc stabilized against injost Westorn European curren-

French interest rates began to

case following the weekend Euro-Pean Monetary System realign-ment. The Bank of France Tues-

May reduced its call money rate to

to percent from 161/4 percent, where it had been since May 28. The reaction of British financial markets to the end of the war in the Falklands was generally

titled, with dealers saying the military success had been exposure. and already taken into account.

"There is definitely no emphoris,"

one dealer said.

and other specialists without regard to the U.S. civil rights law.

The United States has such treaties with some two dozen countries, including almost all its major Western trading partners and Ja-

Japanese Defendant

Foreign companies operating in the United States have been nervous about the case, fearing that it will force them to pass control of their companies to U.S. citizens. Some U.S. trade officials fear that other countries will revoke exemptions given to U.S. companies

The case decided Tuesday involved Sumitomo Shoji America, o Japanese export-import company.

bring in from abroad executives The company, whose products in- and the Japanese company apclode metals and fertilizers, brought in its top personnel from Japan rather than promoting Americans working in its New York office. Twelve female curployees sued the company in 1979, claiming that it was subject to U.S. laws banning job discrimination on the basis of sex, race, color, re-

ligion or national origin.

The company claimed exemption from the law under a 1953 commercial treaty between Japan and the United States. The treaty provides that "companies of either party shall be permitted to engage technical experts, executive per-sonnel and other specialists of their choice" within the territory of the other country.

Sumitomo's claim was rejected in January 1980, by a lower court,

pealed to the Supreme Court.

In turning down the company's appeal, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, speaking for the court, ruled:

"As a company of the United States, under the literal language of the [1953 treaty], Sumitomo cannot invoke the rights which are available only to companies of Ja-pan operating in the United States and companies of the United States operating in Japan."

The chief justice noted, however, valid job qualification or that its preference for Japanese workers in

that Sumitomo could try to prove that Japanese citizenship was o certain positions was a "business necessity." The high court was not deciding those questions, he said.



Crédit Commercial de France

US \$150,000,000 Floating Rate Notes

Warrants to purchase US \$ 150,000,000 14 1/6 % Bonds due 1992

Issue Price of the Notes: 100% of the principal amount issue Price of each Warrant USS 1500

Crédit Commercial de France

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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Williams & Glyn's Bank plc

New Issue • May 27, 1982

U.S. Backs More Steel Complaints

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON --- The U.S. International Trade Commission,
ruling on a second round of complaints, Tuesday made a preliminary determination that the U.S. steel industry is being harmed by LONDON — The dollar closed below the day's highest levels lussday after Federal Reserve bard Chairman Paul A. Volcker bid that U.S. money supply growth has conformed with the but's intentions so far this year, disherent imports of certain steel products from four countries.

The commission voted to up-hold the subsidies complaint filed in early May by U.S. Steel Corp. regarding imports of South Kore-an hot-rolled plate, hot-rolled sheet, galvanized sheet and welded carbon pipe and tube as well as pipe and tube products from Bra-France and West Germany.

have or his testinony tiggestation profit-taking after the dollar rates. But the upward trend delar rates. But the upward trend from after his later remarks The agency rejected complaints regarding imports of South Korean cold-rolled sheet and Italian that the recession is about over and price indices are likely to rise more rapidly.

pipe and tube.
Under U.S. trade laws, the complaints that were upheld will be sent to the Commerce Department for further consideration. U.S. Steel wants the government to place countervailing duties on the

The cases were separate from those in which the Commerce Department Friday found that steel being shipped from nine foreign

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benefited from illegal government

EEC steelmakers, Eurofer, said penalties imposed by the Com-merce Department Friday on steel imports from European companies constitute "grave interference" in world trade.

A statement, made available by the West German Iron and Steel Association, said that, in light of the U.S. decision, Eurofer mem-bers reaffirm their desire for closer cooperation and their backing for an extension of EEC steel output

the United States over steel im-

for a settlement. He said the EEC and U.S. steelmakers were unable to reach an agreement on European steel exports last week because the EEC nations could not agree among themselves on voluntary limits proposed by steel executives in the United States that would in-

one pound, (*) Units of 100, (x) Units of 1,000.

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clode steel tubing for the oil indus-The Europeans wanted to ex-

In Düsseldorf, the association of clude goods used principally by oil companies from any voluntary agreement because those items ac count for about 20 percent of their exports. The U.S. industry was afraid that the Europeans would shift exports from restricted goods to the oil-related products if the latter were not limited, Mr. Bal-

drige said.
"The U.S. won't budge," on the tube and pipe issue, he said. "The EEC will have to get together on "If both sides agree, there will

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malbe less trade friction than if the colm Bakkrige said Monday that it is up to the Europeans to break the suits are carried to the ultimate," Mr. Baldrige said. "It depends on the Enropeans. We're ready to ocimpasse with the steel industry in

ports.
Mr. Baldrige said he still hopes

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WEEKLY NOTIFICATION

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JANUARY 1, 1982

\$100,000.00

JUNE 10, 1982

\$79,196.81

EQUITY ON:

JANUARY 1,1981

\$100,000.00

DECEMBER 31,1981

\$237,214.03 1981 Performance +137%

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For Information call or write Royall Frazier or Ian Somerville, TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Manage-ment, Inc., Wall Street Pieza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041,

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Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches

diplomat who has led the negotia-

EEC finance ministers agreed

Monday to raise the interest rates they charge on soft loans to boost

exports, but the increases fell short

of the level sought by the United States. Washington has threatened to start a credit war if the EEC

does not bring its lending terms into line with international money

The EEC officials agreed to increase charges for all but the poor-

est countries who benefit from in-

dustrialized nations' export cred-

The present agreement provides three sets of interest rates for rela-

tively rich, intermediate and rela-

COMPANY REPORT

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Arthur Guinness and Sons

Britain

U.S. Lists Guidelines For Antitrust Lawsuits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The U.S. government, seeking to reduce unrestainty about what types of mergers it will allow, has published lines more lement than previons antitrust policy.

But the Justice Department and

the Federal Trade Commission, which share antitrust responsibili-ty, said Monday that they did not believe that their statements would lead to any significant increase in

There is no question they are somewhat more permissive," said william F. Baxter, assistant attorney general. "Their underlying ahilosophy" — one that the Reagan administration was following even before the guidelines were assed — "is that mergers are a very very bealthy phenomenon of the capital markets and should not be interfered with except under ex-

"One of the most important things these guidelines do is to in-dicate regions of safe harbors where management can plan with-in having to worry about whether the Antitrust Division will pop out of the closet," he said.

ceptional circumstances," Mr.

The Justice Department and the FTC issued separate guidelines. While generally parallel, they differed importantly in at least three respects. The biggest difference impeared to be the FTC's decision mayord putting specific figures on the points at which a merger might be regarded as anticompetitive and in subject to challenge.
The FTC chairman, James C.

Miller 3d, said that the commis-

ought to be and that it would give "considerable weight" to the department's formulation when evaluating horizontal cases, those involving competing firms. This was the first time the FTC, which reviews about twice as many mergers as the Justice Department, has published enforcement standards.

The Justice Department's new guidelines update those it first is-sued in 1968.

New economic thinking and new judicial attitudes and deci-sions have rendered the 1968 guidelines largely obsolete in im-portant respects," Attorney Gener-al William French Smith said. "Although comparison between the old and the new guidelines is inevitable, the more important comparison is to the actual practice of the department over recent years. Viewed in this light, the new guide-lines constitute an evolutionary change - not a revolutionary

Mr. Smith said that while the administration "is committed to a strong antirust policy that will safeguard competition," the public is ill-served "when unnecessary uncertainty about government en-forcement standards inhibits otherwise lawful and pro-competitive commercial transactions

Under the new Justice Department guidelines, the first thing to be studied and defined is the market in which competition might be

Once the market is defined for horizontal mergers, the new guidelines measure the competitiveness of an industry by using an index devised by the late Orris C. Herfindahl. The Herfindahl index is held



William F. Baxter

to more accurately measure the market structure than the tradi-tional analysis of the top four com-panies, employed by the old guide-

In applying the Herfindahl in-dex, the Justice Department would calculate the percentage of the market each company would have as a result of a merger. Each per-centage then would be squared and all added together to get the Herfindahl index. Thus, 10 compa-nies that each had 10 percent of the market would have a Herfindahl index of 1,000.

If the index is less than 1,000 after a merger, the Justice Department would not challenge the merger, considering the market to be unconcentrated. If the index is above 1,800, a challenge would be more likely. Six firms, each with approximately equal shares of the market, would give the industry an 1,300 rating, for example, the Justice Department said.

raised I percentage point to be-tween 12 percent and 12.25 per-PARIS - The chairman of the cent, and for intermediate countries by 0.25 percentage point to negotiations among major industrialized nations on a new export-0.5 percentage point to give new rates of from 10.75 percent to 11.5 credit arrangement has urged that the current agreement be extended 10 days to give more time to reach The ministers agreed to reclassi-ty several countries in the credit a compromise over the issue, dip-lomatic sources said Tuesday. The agreement, which sets mini-

mework, pushing the Soviet Union, East Germany and Israel into the relatively rich category from due to expire Tuesday. It had al-ready been extended twice after their present intermediate status. originally being due to run out

But the European governments insist that the world's poorest countries be shielded from high The sources said it would proba-bly take until late Wednesday for members of the Organization for borrowing costs by a cut in the in-terest they pay to 9.5 percent from Economic Cooperation and Devel-opment to reply to the proposal made by Axel Wallen, the Swedish

The ministers also said that Ja-pan should be forced to charge

Italy Sees Advance In Pricing Talks On Algerian Gas

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — Italy's external commerce minister, Nicolas Capria, has reported "a step forward" in negotiations for the pricing of Algerian natural gas.

Mr. Capria left Algiers Monday

Mr. Capria left Algiers Monday night after three days of talks with Algerian officials about the price of the 12.4 billion enbic meters of gas that Italy wants to buy annualtively poor countries.

The EEC proposed that interest rates for the first category be ly from Algeria over 25 years. The gas would be conveyed to Italy via

Before his departure, Mr. Capria said: "Significant convergences of views were reached on delicate questions of principle." The nego-tiations are expected to continue when the Algerian energy minister, Belkacem Nabi, travels to Italy next Wednesday. The 1,550-mile (2,500-kilometer)

pipeline linking the Algerian gas fields of Hassi R'Mel, Tunisia and Sicily was completed in 1981 but disagreement between Italy and Algeria over pricing.

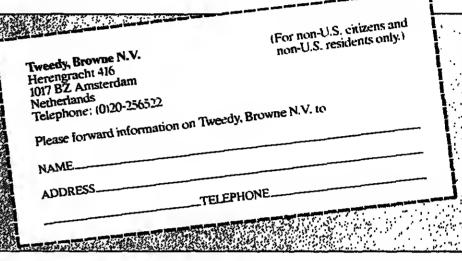
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Control Data Is Thinking Small

puters for smaller companies. Con-rol Data dominates, a field that inindes General Electric, Tymshare, ADP, Compuserve, Boeing Computer and McAnto.

Having come up through the ata-processing operation, Mr. Price 51, said he expects services to be the hot market of the 1980s. The division's earnings have more thin doubled in five years, to more than \$1.1 billion in 1981.

Services Spending

Accordingly, Mr. Price said that more than two-thirds of the company's marketing expenditures and half its technical spending are des-imed for the services business.

Control Data puts high hopes expanding applications of Plato its computer-assisted education ystem. Over the past 20 years the company has spent more than \$900 million to develop Plato. 1976.

Students work with Plato lesson materials stored in the computer, responding to its instructions and vering its questions at their iwn pace. Courses range from third grade reading for children to Chinese calligraphy for adults.

General Motors uses Plato to leach workers how to use its as-sembly robots. General Mills bains its plant operators, Shell teaches seismic data interpretation and Federal Express and American Airlines teach aircraft

The read-and-respond teaching programs have been well-received,

How Con Among A	tanuf a	acture	ers	Control Data last year and first quarter this year. "There's a bunker ment most of the computer comp
Market	Hank	Market Share	Total Market (in 5 bil)	said Linden L. Berkheimer,

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Source: Yankee Group

sidered the most promising.

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school skills programs for use on

Analysts Skeptical

Data's efforts, but they are skepti-

cal of the chance for significant

gains, because the company's new

emphasis has been accompanied

Domestic demand for peripher-

from an average annual

als has softened in recent months,

growth of 30 percent to about 15 percent. A misreading of the trend

led to huge inventory increases for

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Analysis applaud Control

tality in , an an-They're all hunkering down and waiting for the market to turn. But Control Data is caught between the need to keep their balance sheet in shape and the need to fight off the Japanese."

Japanese makers of peripheral

equipment are making a deter-mined effort to crack the U.S. market, offering low prices that com-petitors are forced to match. The slowdown in the mainframe

with the client list growing by more than 2,000 a year. But the nacomputer business and competitionwide network has proved too tion from Japan are more longlarge and too expensive for most term concerns than immediate threats. In response to the compe-tition, Control Data has joined public school systems - the market which the company once conother U.S. companies to achieve Last year, Control Data added a economies of scale and to share version of Plato programs for use technology by expanding research and development, to which it comon its stand-alone microcommitted \$201.9 million in 1981. the fourth quarter, is a marketing increase of 10.4 percent from the agreement with Texas Instruments previous year. to adapt Plato basic skills and high

Control Data has cut capital expenditures and reduced its corporate travel budget and is applying pressure to collect its receivables more quickly. Still, the company expects its borrowing needs, made more acute by high interest rates, to increase by \$100 million this year, all of which it intends to raise in the commercial paper market.

The company is prepared to take tougher measures to protect profits, according to Mr. Price. "We don't rule out anything," he said. "When times are tough and you aren't growing as rapidly as you like, you look at everything."

All of these Securities have been offered outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / May 26, 1982



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May 1982

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AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/OIL DAILY CONFERENCE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL, LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20 & 21, 1982.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil and former Finance Minister of Kuwait, will be the keynote speaker at the third annual International Herald Tribune/

Oil Doily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties."

Senator James McClure, Chairmon of the U.S. Senate Energy Committee and one of the main formulators of U.S. energy policy, will open the second day of the

conference, and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan will answer questions vio live telephone hook-up following a special video address to the conference from

Senior executives in energy, finance and related fields wishing to register for this conference may return the registration form below.

-- ENERGY IN AN UNCERTAIN ECONOMY-

SEPTEMBER 20

KEYNOTE ADDRESS Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil, Kuwait.

THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND OUTLOOK

Theodore R. Eck, Chief Economist, Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Helen Hughes, Director of Economic Analysis and Projections, The World Bank.

lan Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic

Moderator: Herman T. Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency.

WHERE OIL AND GAS WILL BE FOUND IN THE

Hans R. Grunau, Senior Exploration Consultant, Petroconsultonts.

NEW POWER RELATIONS IN THE GULF

James E. Akins, former U.S. Ambassador ta Saudi Arabia.

INVESTMENT

THE IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM ARAB

Donald C. O'Hara, former President, National Petroleum Refiners Association Abdulhady H. Taher, Governor, Petromin. Donald T. Regan, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, by

SEPTEMBER 21

U.S. ENERGY POLICY

Senator James McClure, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Energy Committee.

PROBLEMS OF ENERGY FINANCING

THE INVESTMENT OUTLOOK FOR NORTH SEA ENERGY Hamish Gray MP, U.K. Minister of State for Energy

MOBILIZING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS. Ian Logie, President and Chief Executive, Int. Energy Bank.

INVESTMENT DECISIONS IN AN ERA OF DECLINING OIL PRICES

Harold Hammer, Executive Vice President, Gulf Oil Corp. THE IMPACT OF INTEREST RATES ON INVESTMENT DECISIONS

Robert B. Weaver, Executive Vice President, Petroleum Division, Chase Manhattan Bank

John Lichtblew, Executive Director, Petroleum Industry

THE LONG TERM GAS OUTLOOK

Research Foundation. John F. Meeder, Manager of Carporate Planning, N.V.

Nederlandse Gasunie.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN A SOFT ENERGY MARKET THE OIL FUTURES MARKET

John Treat, President, New York Mercantile Exchange.

SPOT TRADING Erwin Spuller, Managing Director, Fretoil, Paris.

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Bank of Greece Lowers Drachma Against Dollar

ATHENS — The Bank of Greece devalued the drachma 3.2 percent against the U.S. dollar and 2.2 percent against the Deutsche mark Tuesday and raised the Greek currency's value 3.6 percent

nity's currency realignment last weekend. After the adjustments, the drachma stood at 69.38 per dollar, compared with 67.21 before

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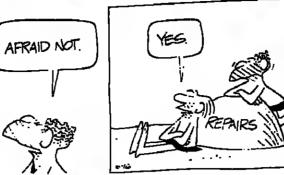
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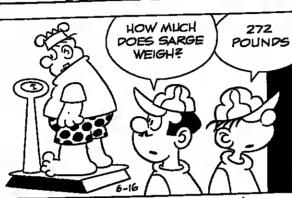


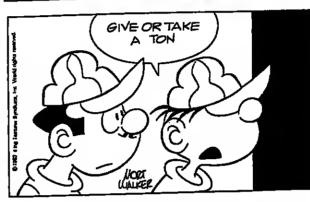




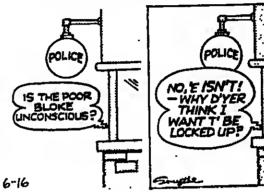




















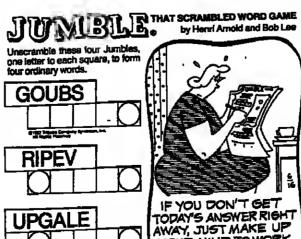












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BOOKS

CHURCHILL: Young Man in a Hurry 1874-1945. By Ted Morgan. 607 pp. Illustrated. \$22.50. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 19020

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO any number of us who timed I our births just so, Winston Churchill was the ultimate world hero; and the end of childhood began when the English voted him out of office. How could they do that to this soldier-statesman-orator-author; the man who had almost singlehandedly stood off the "Nazzies"; the titan who would soon be Time magazine's Man of the Half-Century? Could it be that Winston Churchill had a flaw?

Yes, apparently he did, not to speak of a list of enemies that included sev. eral social classes, a political party or two, a trade-union movement and a sex — or at least that part of a sex that recalled how be had once opposed its gaining the right to vote. Indeed there are moments in Ted Morgan's "Churchill: Young Man in a Hurry 1874-1915" when it strikes a reader that the author is collecting and cataloging Winston Churchill's faults. It is as if, to provide an antidote to the only previous full-scale bi-ography of Churchill — the official one, begun by his son, Randolph Churchill, and continued by the Oxford historian Martin Gilbert - Morgan is actually stressing Churchill's gan is actually stressing Chincinn's early lack of promise, his sorry record at Harrow, and the bumptiousness, overambition, self-centeredness, glory-seeking, opportunism and endless medding that various colleagues and inches the server formation in him. rivals were forever suffering in him.

It is as if Morgan — whose previous books include "On Becoming American," "Rowing Toward Eden" and the fascinating biography. "Maugham" — has gone out of his way to emphasize that Charakall's fasher the meteoric that Churchill's father, the meteoric Randolph, was syphilitic; that Churchill's younger brother, John Strange, was probably not fathered by Randolph; that in his famous escape from prison camp during the Boer War, Churchill abandoned the two fellow prisoners who had included him in their escape plan; that until he became first lord of the Admiralty and had the foresight to build up England's navy, Churchill had vigorously fought to cut military expenditures, that he continually lusted after the experience of battle and in 1915 de-clared to Margot Asquith, Why I would not be out of this glorious delicious war for anything the world could give me"; and that in his writ-ings he tended to whitewash every-thing from his own prewar support of airships to the actual record of his father's career.

Yet at the same time it is Morgan's particular skill to have placed these ilaws in the light of Churchill's special genius — that remarkable aurz that everyone around him sensed yet few everyone account precisely define. Morgan conveys that genius best by first detailing the instability bordering on madness of the father's career, emphasizing the disdain with which Randolph always regarded Winston; and then anatomizing the way Winston managed to surmount that disdain.

That he managed to survive, and even prevail over, his father's con-tempt for him could well be characterized as Winston's greatest act of heroism, Morgan suggests. That exercise prepared him "to adopt contradictory points of view with equal brilliance and insight, and an equal sense of conviction about the rightness of his position, investing it with a deeply felt moral authority. He had done it as a child, when he invented his own version of his father, and he would do it again at every step of his political asagain, at every step of his political as-

Then too, Morgan is keenly conscious of Churchill's future, and knows that his audience is just as aware of it. So when this volume ends





Sir Winston Churchill

with Churchill going off to the renches of France in disgrace for the failure of the Gallipoli campaign for which he was undeservedly made the scapegoat, we are not in the least downcast. It is patently the darkness. before a glorious tomorrow, and Mog-gan pumps the irony for all it's worth. "I That is part of the fun. The rest is."

That is part of the fun. The rest is Morgan's sense of pace and his eye for the telling or witry detail.

One is tempted to say that it would have been hard to mess up one of the more dramatic careers of the 20th cell tury. But a life so full could easily have meandered into tedium, and this almost never harmers in Management. almost never happens in Morgan's treatment. One anticipates with pleasure the succeeding volumes, though against the background of this first one, Winston Churchill will never again seem quite like Churchill.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times This list is based on reports from more bookstores throughout the United States list are not necessarily consecutive. FICTION

1 THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC, by Robert Lodium. 2 THE MAN FROM ST. PETERSBURG, by Ken Folket... 3 THE ONE TREE, by Stephen R. Donaldson. CELEBRITY, by 5 EDEN BURNING, by Belva Plans THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER, by Jeffrey Archer. THY BROTHER'S WIFE, by Andrew Greeky. NORTH AND SOUTH, by John

TWICE SHY, by Dack Francis,.... TWICE SHY, by Dark Francis...
DINNER AT THE HOMESICK
RESTAURANT, by Anne Tyler...
FOR SPECIAL SERVICES, by
John Gardner
FUBLIC SMILES, PRIVATE
TEARS, by Helen Van Style with
James Beward.

13 THE HOTEL NEW HAMP-SHIRE by John Living SPRING MOON, By Bette Back DAUGHTERS, by Guil Godwin NONFICTION

Way, by Barbara Woodhouse A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by A FEW MINUTES WITH ANDY

Douglas Casey UPHEAVAL by Hears OF UPHEAVAL by Heary Rissinger. 15 INFAMY: PEARL HARBOR AND ITS AFTERMATH by John Toland.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MAKING the right decision at a high level in a competitive auction is not easy, and can be learned only by experience. Most players are too inclined to decide matters unilaterally. The experts will often look for a way to give his partner a voice in the proceedings.

North failed in this department on the diagramed deal. On the first round, be made an appropriate use of a rather rare convention. The jump to four clubs over the weak two spade opening was an exclusion bid, promis-

ing length in both unhid suits.

This took South into four hearts, and East sacrificed by bidding four spades. As this was team play scored by international match points, East had little to lose and there was a chance of profit if North-South could be pushed to the five level.

North wrongly allowed himself to he pushed. Since he had already shown at least five cards in each red suit, he had no distributional strength in reserve. But he did have extra highcard strength and could have shown this by doubling. The South would have been able to use his judgment and could have passed to collect 500 points.

As it happened, the South hand was very well-suited to a heart contract. Indeed, with 6 of his 7 points in his partner's red suits, he would have considered five hearts even if North had doubled. But as it was, he was in jeopardy in five hearts without having had any choice in the matter.

With any routine defense, five hearts would have presented no prob-

lem whatever. After a low spade leadfor example, East would have had 1000 return a club after winning the first trick to save an overtrick.
But West led the spade king, an ener

pert move when a long suit has been; supported It may permit the defense to win the first trick in either hand. and did so here. East played low, alelowing his partner to retain the lead. West followed his fine opening lead: by an equally fine lead to the second. trick: the club four. South can hardly

be blamed for misjudging the situa-West appeared to have A-K ofspades or K-Q of spades, and was the likely to have the club acc. So South played low from dummy and the da-" lense took two tricks in the suit to de-

NORTH

EAST

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♦872

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WEST (D) **♦KJ9762** ♥ 198 ♦643 **4**A4

feat the contract.

SOUTH **4105 ∇Q94 ♣**J 108652

Neither side was vulne bidding: Pass 4 + 24 44 Pass

Pass 5 ♥ West led the spade king.

Cameroon Holds Peru to a Scoreless Draw

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ELCHE, Spain — Hungary numed back the pages to the goldn 1950s Tuesday night, demolishng El Salvador, 10-1, to set a sinch scoring record for the world Cup soccer championship The previous record was Hun-950 and 1954, a score matched Yugoslavia against Zaire in

do Kiss, a second-half subhie led the Group Three is three goals in a blistering continuous spell, while Gabos Factors and Tibor Nyilasi scored manuface. The victory puts Hun-inf stop the Group Three stand-ngs on goal difference, and sets the stage for a showdown with Arentina on June 18.

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VANCOUS

In Group Six, Scotland also had a goalfest with a 5-2 triumph over New Zealand in Malaga. The avabache of goals contrasted with the share Cameroon, a first-time qual-ine and a 2,000-1 long shot, held you to a scoreless tie in a Group

Masterminded by Gordon Strachen, the Scots were rich in inven-tion in the first half and raced into a 3.0 lead with two goals from John Wark and one from Kenny Dalglish, his 27th in international

forcer. But Scotland was bankrupt of ideas for long spells after the interval, and New Zealand, in its first World. Cup finals, threatened to pail off a major upset by reducing the deficit through Steve Summer and Steve Wooddin.

No doubt conscious of the reception they could expect from Manager Jock Stein in the dressng room, Scotland suddenly redisred its first-half flair, and goals from John Robertson and Steve Archibald confirmed its su-

The result took Scotland to the up of its group on goal difference, above Brazil, who beat the Soviet Union, 2-1; Monday night.

Cameroon, with some back, could have beaten Pern and walked off with both points. Instead all four teams in Group One have a point, as Italy and Poland played a scoreless tie Monday in Vigo, further down the Galician

The 17,000 fans, only half of the ground capacity, had little to cheer apart from the 85th-minute ap-pearance of a stray dog which charged across the pitch for the best run of the match.

Goakeeper Thomas N'Kono, more used to the warm West Afri-can climate than the 18-degree (64 Fahrenheit) temperature in the extreme northwest of Spain, wore his tracksuit bottom throughout the game to keep out the cold, and the shot-shy Peruvian forwards did lintle to raise the hear.

It was Peru's goalkeeper, Ramón Quirijo, who was surpris-mgly the more active player in keeping a clean slate.

Cameroon striker Roger Milla, who plays for French club Bastia, had the ball in the Peruvian net in the 33d minute, but the goal was disallowed for offside. Milla could have had a first-half hattrick, forcing Quiriho to palm a shot over the bar in the 14th minute and heading the ball against the woodwork a minute later.

Teofilio Cubillas, the veteran Peruvian midfielder who needs just four goals to tie Gerd Müller's World Cup mark of 14, missed an easy chance early in the game, but after that he was kept in check.

The Cameroon coach, Jean Vincent, who only took over the team earlier this year after it qualified for the World Cup, said he was de-lighted "but not surprised" by his

team's performance.
"Personally, 1 am very pleased and very optimistic," he said. This result gives my players confidence in their ability. We came here with very limited ambitions

Baseball Owners in Accord On Redefining Czar's Duties

CHICAGO - Major league besebail club owners have unanimously endorsed in principle a program to restructure the comoner's office and create a uniform voting format between the

The series of proposals -- ranging from the elimination of the Narule to creating a complete corpo mie structure --- were called "the most important constructive changes proposed," during the 13 years that Bowie Kuhn has been missioner of baseball.

The decision was made Monday at the conclusion of the first day of a two-day special meeting.

Kuhn's Future Undecided

Kubn's future as commissioner was not discussed, but under the new proposal the term of office would be reduced to five years from seven. Club owners said they would not take any action about re-electing Kuhn or picking a successor during the two-day meetings.

No specifics were given about but

the new restructuring program, but the owner of the Oaldand A's, Roy Fisculardt, said: "We hope to have a vote at the regular summer meeting at San Diego in August." Eisenbardt said the National League "took a major step in the natucturing process by climinating the so-called unanimous vote

dorsed a program where both leagues, the American League and National League, will vote as a single entity on major problems while at the same time having a three-quarters vote rule in effect."
He said this will keep a single

owner or a few from scuttling votes on very serious issues.

Owners Sue Union

The 26 major league baseball owners also filed a suit against the Major League Players Association, requesting an injunction to block the players from seeking a portion of revenue from televised games.

Calling the player request "un-conscionable," Ray Grebey, direc-tor of the owners Players Rela-tions Committee, said the owners had no alternative but to file the suit because the Piayers Associa-tion said it would sue if the clubs did not acknowledge the players'

"In view of the ownership by the clubs of baseball telecasts and the current level of player compensa-tion and benefits — now averaging \$290,000 per player — the Players Association's claims to a share of TV revenues is totally unreasonable," Grebey said.

Grebcy said the baseball players are apparently following — at least partially — the example of NFL players, who have asked for 55 per-cent of the revenue from everything their club is involved in.

Rescue Teams Absolved of Any Blame In Italian's Death at Canada Auto Race

MONTREAL - Riccardo Paletto the Italian auto racer who was filled Smiday in an accident at the fart of the Canadian Grand Prix. could not have been saved by a laster rescue effort, an investiga-Paletti's Osella crashed into the

back of Didier Pironi's stalled Ferber coming out of the starting

The signs from medical examinitions at the car and after reaching the hospital were that be died probably within minutes of the cash," said Jacques Bouchard, the thek doctor. "His pupils were di-sted, which was a sign that he was beyond help. We did feel a very agus pulse and because of that, we ed all medical procedures unal we reached the hospital."

Bouchard said that surgeons at Royal Victoria Hospital found the ver's chest and stomach filled with blood from a torn aorta. Even if he had been operated on at the track, he could not have been saved," Bouchard said.

25, he began from the pit lane.

Roger Peart, clerk of the circuit and a member of the review board investigating the accident, attributed the crash to an error on Palett's part. Although most of the remaining 25 cars bypassed the red Ferrari, it is believed that Paletti, in the 12th and second-to-last row of the starting grid, did not see or have time to avoid Pironi, who sig-

by raising his arm.

Court Forbids NFL to Hinder Raiders

LOS ANGELES --- Judge Harry regerson of U.S. District Court les issued a permanent injunction barring the National Football League from interfering with any transfer of the Oakland Raiders to the Los Angeles Memorial Colise-

In so ruling Monday, he denied to NFL motion seeking a stay of bition of the case on appeal.

os Angeles football fans that the NFL could delay a Raiders move ternational Auto Sports Federavery good" from fire and rescue teams, which arrived at the scene within 18 seconds of the accident. It was Paletti's first time on a

Derek Ongaro, the safety inspec-tor and official starter for the In-

Formula One starting grid, Ongaro said. In Paletti's only other Grand Prix start, in San Marino on April

naled that his vehicle was stalled

A second investigation, by the Quebec government's Sports and Leisare Ministry, also found track rescue and medical teams faultless

indefinitely by exploiting what Los Annales Times Service would seem to them to be a "legal Pregerson granted a temporary stay of his ruling, however, to per-mit the NFL to seek a permanent

stay from the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. The judge said the temporary stay would be dis-solved July 2, or earlier if the ap-pellate court rules before then.

A federal court jury decided here May 9 that the NFL violated antitrust law and failed to deal fairly and in good faith with the Raiders when the league blocked the Raiders move to Los Angeles.

ourselves and African football and we did that today."

Vincent, who played on the French team in the 1958 World Cup, added: "I do not think that our performance today was a reve-lation. In all the matches since 1 took over, the results have been very close. My main concern is that we may not have enough time between the games to give all our best in every match."

The Peruvian coach, Elba de Padua Lima, was far less happy. "Peru's chances of qualifying are still good," said the 72-year-old team boss, "but we must concentrate on getting ahead of Poland. I think Italy will still win the Group and we can still finish second.

The three other groups begin action Wednesday, with two former champions featured in afternoon clashes. West Germany, the 1954 and 1974 title-holders, should have no problem in opening its Group Two campaign against Algeria, an-other first-time qualifier, in Gijon. But England, the 1966 champion, faces a stiffer task against France in a Group Four encounter in Bil-

Spain, who qualified for the tournament as the host-nation, launches its title bid Wednesday in Group Five against Honduras in



Tibor Nyilasi heading the first of Hungary's ten goals.

Dodgers Beat Padres in 11 Innings

SAN DIEGO — Dusty Baker homered in the top of the eleventh inning Monday night to provide the Los Angeles Dodgers with a 4victory over the San Diego

San Diego stranded 12 runners to just three for the Dodgers, and when Baker reached the left-field seats with his 11th home run of the year, it was a big disappointment to most of the 49,973 fans, the second largest in San Diego history. Steve Howe (5-1) earned the victory by shorting out the Padres in the 10th and 11th innings in relief

of Fernando Valenznela, who gave up 14 hits in nine innings. Eric Show (3-2) took over for Juan Eichelberger in the 11th and yielded Baker's winning home run. Eichelberger horled 10 innings before leaving for a pinch-hitter, al-

lowing seven hits. He struck out six while not walking a batter. The Padres trailed, 3-1, after five innings before rallying to tie the game with runs in the sixth and

Terry Kennedy led off the San Diego sixth with a double, took third on a fly-out and scored on Kurt Bevacqua's third hit, a single

in the seventh Joe Pittman led off with an infield single, stole sec-ond and scored when Sixto Lezcano lined a single to left.

Cubs 12, Phillies 11

In Chicago, the Cubs had 19 hits, including four by Bump Wills, in edging Philadelphia, 12-11. The Cubs won for the first time since May 29 and were able to snap a 13-game losing streak even if they played perhaps their worst game of the tailspin. They committed six errors and gave up 11 runs, including three homers.

Cardinals 2, Expos 1 At St. Louis, Darrell Porter

tripled in a run and scored on a Monday's Line Scores

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Landredex (2), Garvey (8), Baker (11). Borg Talks on Comeback United Press International

HAMBURG - Björn Borg

olans to make a comeback in

Grand Prix tennis by January,

1983, the West German weekly

Stern quoted him as having said.

abling the Cardinals to beat Mon-treal, 2-1, and snap the Expos four-game winning streak. Bob Forsch (8-2) and Bruce Sutter combined for the victory with Sutter notching his 15th save. The Cardinals turned over four double

Mets 2, Pirates 1

At Pittsburgh, Ellis Valentine hit a two-run homer and Pete Fal-cone and Neil Allen combined on a six-hitter to lead the Mets to a 2-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

victory over Pittsburgh, Valentine's fourth homer of the year, which came with two out in the fourth after John Stearns drew a walk, made a loser of Don Robinson (6-2). Bill Madlock homered for Pittsburgh.

Astros 9, Braves 0

At Houston, Denny Walling drove in three runs with his first homer of the season and a sacrifice fly, and knuckle-baller Joe Niekro pitched a six-hitter to help the Astros break a four-game losing streak with a 9-0 rout of Atlanta. The Astros beat the first-place in seven games as Houston hitters came alive for 15 hits, 13 of them

Orioles 9, Brewers 4

In the American League, at Bal-timore, the Orioles registered their sixth pinch-hit homer of the year when Dan Ford greeted relieves Jamie Easterly with a grand slam in the seventh inning to power Bal-timore to a 9-4 victory over Indians 5, Tigers 0

Indians 2, Tigers 1

In Cleveland, Andre Thornton hit Jerry Ujdur's first pitch of the seventh inning over the left-field fence for his 18th bomer and 55th RBI, and Rick Sutcliffe and Dan Spillner combined on a four-hitter as the Indians beat Detroit, 2-1, to sweep a doubleheader. In the first game, Len Barker pitched a four-hitter and Rick Manning hit a two-

Major League Standings



Transactions BASEBALL

American League
BOSTON RED SOX-Staned Jeffrey Sellers
witcher, and Billy Richardson, colicher, and
colleged them to Etnatro of the NY-Pen

National Lengue
CINCINNATI REDS—Optioned Mike O'Berry,
Cataner, to Indianapolis of the American
Association and resulted Dave Von Gerder, wicher, from Indianopolis. NEW YORK METS—Signed Randall Myu ned him to Kingsport (Terri. inchika Casa Jim Morrison, infielder, ST.LOUIS CARDINALS—Activated Gen Tengon, first beamon, from the disobled list and antioned Dovid Green, outfleider, to Leulaville of the American Association.

Consider Football League
MONTREAL CONCORDES—Acquired John
Prosses, Ineductors, from Cologry in actionate
for Montreoits second-round droff pick in 1984.
National Football League
LINCINNATI BENGALS—Signed Learny
House, contractions. Hogus quarterpools.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Signed A
Jones, running book; Mike Rellly, N

NORTH THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

A's 4, Blue Jays 2 In Toronto, Matt Keough

pitched a four-hitter for seven in ings and Mickey Klutts hit a pair of doubles to lead Oakland to a 4-2 victory over Toronto.

his second home run in two games to propel the Royals, who received

combined five-hit pitching from Paul Splittorff and Dan Quisen-berry, to a 3-0 victory over Minne-. Yankees 5, Red Sox 1

umph over Boston.

In Seattle, Bruce Bochte, Dave Henderson and Al Cowens hit home runs to support the combined three-hit pitching of Jim Beattie and Mike Stanton as Seattle beat Texas, 4-0.

Royals 3. Twins 0 In Kansas City, George Brett hit

In New York, Ron Guidry pitched a five-hitter for his sixth victory in a row, and Dave Collins hit a two-run second-inning homer to power the Yankees to a 5-1 tri-

Mariners 4, Rangers 0

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to take the lead. The goal came out of nothing.

Some Old Brazilian Magic Flows in Seville

SEVILLE - There is life in the

The beat is still going on in the streets of this steamy hot southern Spanish city. To those with soccer in their soul, it is a thoroughly recognizable but long awaited as-sault on the senses. To the new, or to those who are willing to be con-verted, it is simply the Brazilian

We have waited since 1970 to see Brazil's players demonstrate again the overpowering belief in skills, which are as much an inheritance, a source of natural Brazilian wealth, as is coffee. And in this small, intimate circular stadium in Seville Monday night, the magic flowed and finally overcame a Russian side which in its own way contributed to a match unlikely to be bettered in this tournament.

The score was 2-1, and the match stimulated every emotion that sport is meant to stimulate. It had as its essential theme the con-trast of the two most populace soccer nations on earth, one a European club built on organized team play, the other bred in Latin America where flair and love of the ball as if it were almost a living object are part of most childhood

Occasionally the distinction became blurred because this is no hard, stern Soviet team but one containing its own Latin artists, from the Georgian club Tbilisi.

And Brazil? Ah Brazil, Not all the trace of the Silvers of the Silver

the traces of that silly, wasteful attempt to harden up its game into the European mold has disappeared, but at times Monday night the players responded to the endless beat of those samba drums in the way that the 1970 side - the side of Pele, of Tostao and Gerson and Carlos Alberto and Jairzhmo instinctively would.

They even had the 1970 careless-

ness. In the first half they danced and they indulged around the smooth interpassing of Socrates and Zico and Falcao, And, because Brazil 1982 has no real outand-out goalscorer, it suffered terribly when Russia - calm, patient, cunning Russia -- came forward

Young Vladimir Bessonov, carrying a thigh strain and the burden of a weakened midfield, created the opening. From his pass, Andrei Bal, another young player from Kiev, tried a hopeful longhop. It bounced ahead of goalie Perez but he met it like a schoolgirl, hands and knees akimbo, allowing the ball to squirm through his grasp

most the net.

Now it was a test of Brazilian might have been a difficult lifeline to grasp. The courage to swarm

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character. The conditions, a night of still demanding 30-degree (86 degrees Fahrenheit) heat, suited them. .The drums still beat out ceaselessly, the stadium brimmed with their colors. But the Russians, particularly the clusive pimpernel Ramaz Shengelia in attack, were, as we suspected, real world-class

zil in Rio de Janeiro. So Tele Santana, the coach who has liberated Brazil's players, re-

only team in five years to beat Bra-

ROB HUGHES

sponded typically. He removed at halftime Direcu, the one conces-sion his team had made to the Brazilian flirtation with method before flair. In his place Paulo Isidoro, black and instinctive, came to add attacking creativity. But it was Socrates, the qualified medical doctor who captains Brazil, who turned the match. After 75 minutes Russia substituted the tired Yuri Gavrilov for defender Yuri Susioparov. Dr. Socrates (born Socrates de Sousa Ferreira Oliveira, which is why Brazilians are generally known by a single name) saw the moment to apply

Literally seconds had passed and, with even the studious Russians still reacting to the change in their ranks, the tall Brazilian leader drifted past one challenger, saw another and belted a right foot shot that even the elastic and brilhant Soviet goalie Renat Dasayev could not intercept. And even So rates, named after the Greek philosopher, could not disguise the sheer joyous fever that coursed through him at that moment. He had saved Brazil — or had he?

his medicine.

Sympathy for Russia

Russia tried to prove otherwise It might legitimately have had two penalties when Luisinho felled Shengelia and when Junior handled. In the spirit of the match never a moment of rancor - Russia accepted decisions without dissent, even the one that occurred a minute from the end which ruled out a goal from Shenelia for off-And so there was sympathy for

and seconds from the final whistle, Eder scored a fantastic Brazilian winger, again shooting from out-side the penalty area after a crafty dummy from Falcao had unbalanced Russia's defense. To the end, the match was a thriller. What had won it was the Brazilian nature, the depth of self

belief that told its players never to abandon their skills when hope

the Russians when, seconds later

forward, risking all, in an attempt first to retrieve then to win a mem-

orable match. Now it is the turn of others to follow this example. The opening match up in Barcelona in which Belgium beat Argentina with a goal by Erwin Vandenbergh, had itself been the best inauguration the World Cup has seen for 20 opponents. And they had been the

> Not as brilliant as the Brazil Russia match, it was harsher and more volatile, and it had seen Belgian order and discipline outwait and ultimately outwit an Argentine side that defensively had as many holes as a sieve and was over-reliant on the inspiration of Diego Maradona

Ultimate Frustration

The little millionaire buzzed excitingly at first, became marked (sometimes physically, although his histrionics exaggerated that) by up to three opponents at once, and was let down by off-form col-leagues who misread his phenomenal passes. Maradona's ultimate frustration rebounded off the Belgian crossbar with his wickedly struck free-kick, but his petulant refusal to shake the hand or accept the shirt of Belgian defender Eric

Gerets soured the night. So, in the first 48 hours, the World Cup has whetted our appetites far more succulently than we dared hope, Between the two matches --- which were well worth driving literally through the night to see - Italy and Poland, from what one gleaned from the television, reminded us of the sterile, goalless, suicidal course that soccer has taken this past decade.

Perhaps we are greedy, or per-haps the tide is turning, but is it too romantic, too naive to hope that 1982 could be the year the beautiful game truly began to be given back to the players? Those coaches whose neurotic defensive systems made deification of coach above player just may have to take a large step backward to let the game go forward. Now at least there is hope.

4 Soviet Track Stars To Compete in China

The Associated Press PEKING — Four Soviet track stars arrived here Tuesday to compete in an international meet this weekend. It is the first time in 16 years that the Russians have competed in a sporting event bere.

"We are very glad to be here and we hope the visit can promote friendship," said Tatyana Kazankma, who won a gold medal in the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

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The Big Scene Steal

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON - The idea W was to change the subject with a little presidential theater. Other presidents had tried it before Reagan and more often than not it hadn't worked. But then. none of those other presidents had been an actor in his salad days. With Reagan there was more rea-

son for hope than there usually is when presidents go in for theater.
"We'll send

him ahroad and cazzle the audiin the White House said. rigid schedule

governing the conduct of presidents when things aren't working. In Phase One troubled presidents spend a year or so blaming the previous administration for the country's troubles. When this wears thin they move into Phase Two by blaming the press. In Phase Three they soar over oceans to faraway lands to be photographed looking vital and

Baker

The theory is that the country, with its three-day attention span, will stop thinking of the president as the guy who Balanced the Bud-get, put people back to work and saved them from hankruptcy, and start thinking of him as a dynamic leader standing tall in the capitals of the world.

Reagan's trip was frankly designed for this purpose. It was to be an exercise in media manipula-tion. It would be a triumph of

shadow over substance. It's only fair then that the Reagan trip be reviewed as a theatrical production. From this perspective, one can only sympathize with the president. His producers kept him cramped in a succession of palatial settings which did nothing to dispel the notion that he is he can be even deadlier. most at ease with kings and fears the common touch.

His script for the hig German speech was a weary retread of 1950s rhetoric about the American shore line lying in Europe. An in-credulous Charles de Gaulle walked out on that 25 years ago

and took France with him. The president's great scene with the pope would have been better

omitted. When the pope renders a courtesy unto Caesar, it is comedy of the most inappropriate order for Caesar to doze off. One sympathizes with the president, but the explanation that he was suffering as all men do -- from jet lag, just won't do. Presidents are not sup-

> finger poised at the button. This untoward image was heightened by the coarse comedy interlude between his secretary of state and his ambassador to the United Nations, who let the world know they don't speak to each other on the telephone.

posed to be like all men. They are

supposed to be always alert with

This was amusing enough, but was it really helpful for the secretary of state to announce that he doesn't interrupt the president's sleep to discuss sensitive votes in-volving his British allies? This left Reagan with nothing to do in the next scene but look well rested and ill informed when telling a spear carrier in the press corps that he didn't-know anything about the vote involving his British allies.

At this stage the andience had had little to cheer about beyond Mrs. Reagan's strong supporting performance. Historians of political theater may record that the high point of this production was Mrs. Reagan's appearance in her

Galanos knickers. In spite of its misfires, the show might have come to a creditable finale if Prime Minister Begin had not chosen to destroy the third act hy sending the Israeli military into Lebanon, routing the Reagan pro-duction in the television ratings.

As an old theater cat, Reagan must be bitterly aware of what happened to him while he was holding the stage front and center. He was upstaged disastrously hy Menachem Begin.

Every old trouper, including Reagan, knows better than to try to hold the stage against a child or a dog. For presidential performers Menachem Begin has now proven

. In this reviewer's judgment the president had best put this flop behind him and go immediately into Phase Four. This is the phase in which the president, having hlamed the previous administration and the press and having made his trip abroad and having found that things still aren't working, hlames the Congress.

New York Times Service

Focusing on the Extremities

By Judy Klemesrud New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When most people hear the words "fashion model," they probably envision a young woman under the age of 30 who has a beautiful face, a willowy figure and a hig bank account.

But there are some models out there who are making six-digit in-comes modeling only a part of their hodies. They are sometimes referred to as "parts models," and it doesn't really matter if their faces and figures are flawed. For this reason, some can continue to model well into their 40s. The parts they display include hands, legs, feet, hair, eyes, lips, teeth and even ear lobes.

"For me it's a terrifie job," said Lynn Thomas, a Ford model who is regarded as one of the city's leading foot models. "You don't have to worry about your hair or your makeup, and a photogra-pher can't say, 'She looked tired

In 10 years, Thomas' feet have been photographed by the likes of Richard Avedon, Irving Penn and Hiro. She has dangled her feet from a 24-story ledge and rec-lined on a men's room floor in New York's Grand Central Terminal, "next to a dead roach," so a photographer could snap a pho-tograph of her feet.

Painted Feet

She tells the story of one occasion when her feet were to be photographed for a layout for Mademoiselle magazine. A makeup artist painted the bottoms of her feet "with designs that looked like Calder," but as soon as he had finished, Thomas found she had to go to the bathroom. Since she couldn't walk, for fear of smudging the art, a hairdresser

had to carry her there and back. Thomas, like most of the other parts models, does not confine herself to foot work. Her face has appeared on magazine covers, and her body has appeared in lingerie advertisements. But she is recognized in the modeling and advertising worlds for her feet.

Other models whose parts make more than the sum of their wholes include Pat Tilley and Debbie Secunda, both hand mod-

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York, leg models; and Andie MacDowell and Marika, hair models. Of the male models, Greg Fortune and Bryce Holman are widely known for their hands.

Tilley, a Wilhelmina model who earns \$200 an hour, has become something of a legend in the modeling business, thanks to the protective way she cares for her crobiologist, does the dishes, the vacuuming and, Tilley said, "all cooking that involves putting hands in the oven," while she relaxes with rubber gloves after luhricating her hands. Outside her home, Tilley tries to wear gloves at all times, "except in the heat of summer, when people treat me like I'm weird if I wear gloves."

When Tilley walks down the street, she never swings her arms for fear of hitting someone and harming her hands. In elevators, she holds her hands close to her body. When she makes a telephone call, she uses a pencil to dial the number. And when people try to shake hands with her, she withdraws her hands "for fear of the bone crusher."

"Sometimes I'll extend an elbow," she said. "People under-stand when I explain things to them.

Her precautions, plus the lubrication she applies to her hands at least a dozen times a day, have resulted in a pair of sought-after hands seen in advertisements for Revlon, Cover Girl, Piaget, Cartier, Avon, Coty, American Ex-

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els: Joyce Bartle and Deborah press, Perrier, Johnson & Johnson York, leg models, and Andie and Kodak. The March issue of American Vogue included four pages of Tilley's hands by the photographer Hiro. Tilley reported that one of the

hardest things about being a hand model is contorting her body to make it appear that her hands belong to the body of another mod-el. She has supplied the hands for such models as Cheryl Tiegs, Lausoft, slender hands. At home in such models as Cheryl Tiegs, Lau-Kearny, N.J., her husband, a misometimes achieving the effect by wrapping her hands around the other model's body. If that doesn't work, she will often sit on the floor in front of the model, her hands raised above her head. Once, in a television commer-cial for Revion, I was sandwiched

between a male model and a female model," she recalled. "I had to rie the man's bow tie and make it seem like the female model was doing it, without my being seen on camera." When she stops modeling Til-

ley wants to learn to play the piano and get down to her hobby of archaeology. "I can hardly wait to go digging in the dirt," she said. Marika a 23-year-old model who divides her time between Los Angeles and New York, first be-

came known for her hair in a commercial for Jordache jeans, in which she danced the night away in a Manhattan disco, her long silky blond hair swinging in time to the music. She has been in demand ever

since for shampoo and hair-color work. She believes the reason her hair looks good is because she



Lynn Thomas and her valuable feet.



Pat Tilley and hands.

never applies heat to it. "I never use hot rollers, and I never blowdry my hair, except in an emer-gency," she said.

Whenever Marika is asked to

pose with curly hair, she sets her hair the night before on "those little pink sponge curlers" and sleeps on them for 10 hours. Her husband, Danny Arguelles, a singer, doesn't mind, "because he

When Joyce Bartle was growing up in southern California, her friends called her Flamingo because she had long, skinny legs. Today she earns \$350 an hour as a Wilhelmina leg model, specializ ing in panty-hose and lingerie

Bartle was the girl in the ad-vertisement for the James Bond film "For Your Eyes Only." Only the backs of her legs appeared and she was wearing the bottom half of a skimpy lavender bikini and silver spike heels. A former dancer, Bartle keeps

her legs in shape by lifting weights every other day. Unlike Tilley, who is so careful about her hands, she frequently plays tennis and golf and rides a horse she recently bought.
But that is not to say Bartle

doesn't consider her legs a valuable commodity. When she took up skiing recently, she increased the insurance she has on her body. Her coverage now stands at

Dear Mr. Brezhnev

Ann Landers says she hopes So- doesn't want to be surrounded by viet leader Leonid Brezhnev gets to read a copy of one of her syndicated advice columns describing the effect of a nuclear bomb. In her sheriff's department. "We'll just sheriff's department." We'll just column Monday, Landers printed President Reagan's response to the May 17 column, a letter from "Terrified in D.C." The White House received more than 100,000 copies of the May 17 column after Landers suggested readers sign it and send it to the president, "Ann. we have tried many times since World War II to persuade the Russians to join us in reducing or even eliminating nuclear weapons, with hitle success," Reagan's letter said. "Perhaps, instead of sending cop-ies to me, your readers should send copies of your May 17 column to President Brezhnev." Landers asked a friend, businessman Armand Hammer, to deliver a letter to Brezhnev, but added later, am not optimistic about chance of hearing from Brezhnev."

Sylvester Stallone, the "Italian Stallion" of three "Rocky" movies, is now aiming for a real heavy-weight championship — by managing a boxer. In an merview with People magazine, Stallone said fighter Lee Canalito "represents what I would like to be physically - a manufacture of my fantasy, an exact duplicate of what I would like to be if I could rebuild myself I've been looking for someone like him for years — a contender, an Italian, an underdog." Canalito, 28, is a former University of Houston football player and Houston Golden Gloves titlist.

Sam White, doyen of the Anglo American press in Paris, has been awarded the Order of the British Empire in the Queen's Honors List published June 13. The Australianborn White, 69, who arrived in Paris at the Liberation, covered Paris for the London Evening Standard for more than 30 years. The O.B.E. marked a sort of triumph for a journalist who was for a time barred from the British Embassy in Paris, after reporting in 1957 that Lady Jebb, wife of the ambassador at the time, had ordered the embassy's hidets removed as un-British.

The head of the security force for the visit of Britain's Princess Anne says he knows the royal visitor

treat her like a nice lady." The princess is scheduled to arrive today to attend a British Faire at Kent Country Day School as part of a tour of the Western United States. . . Prince Charles has agreed to become patron of the British government's South Atlan-tic Fund to help dependents of Britons killed in the fighting for the Falkland Islands. His younger brother, Psince Andrew, is a helicopter pilot in the Falklands war. An estimated 230 British servicemen and merchant sailors have been killed in the 10-week-old conflict. The \$3.98-million fund will go to their widows, children and other dependents.

Justice William Rehnquist, in the midst of the Supreme Court's busi-est time of year, is in in George Washington University hospital for what is described as "minor surgery." There is no indication whether the matter was related to his chronic back problem, which caused him to be hospitalized six months ago after suffering a drug reaction from a painkiller. The 57-year-old justice was not on the bench Monday when the court handed down five decisions and acted on 200 petitions for review.
His decision to enter the hospital comes at a time when the justices must still hand down more than 50 formal decisions in pending cases, including many of the most politically explosive cases confronting them this year.

* * *

Lesley Brown, a British woman who gave birth to the world's first authenticated test-tube haby in 1978, has had another test-tube baby. Natalie Jane, at Bristol maternity hospital in western England. Over 100 test-tube habies have been born or are reported on the way around the world, but a second daughter makes Mrs. Brown the first woman in the world to have given birth to two children conceived by the test-tube technique. Mrs. Brown's first baby is a healthy youngster growing up normally. Her birth and that of her new sister was the result of the in vitro fertilization technique developed by gynecologist Patrick Step-toe and his partner, physiologist Dr. Robert Edwards.

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